

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

MAN is naturally secretive, but he is so boastful that he frequently lets it out.

It is a good plan to do an act of unselfishness occasionally by deliberate premeditation, even if great effort be required.

It is claimed that there is a light-house to every fourteen miles of coast in England, to every thirty-four miles in Ireland and to every thirty-nine miles in Scotland.

THE packet line of steamers plying between Kansas City and St. Louis does not pay dividends, but it keeps down freights and may live to a green old age to worry the railway companies.

It is claimed that there are over a thousand houses with a reputation for being haunted in London. The reputed fondness of Londoners for spirits is apparently borne out by this announcement.

A SCIENTIST has figured out the size of heaven, and also estimates that it is already crowded. If this same scientist can prove that there is no more room in the other place he will relieve much uneasiness.

It seems like living into ancient history to read an item stating that Dr. Brown-Sequard has not lost faith in his famous elixir. At a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences he declared that its use had made him ten years younger.

A THREE-WHEELED phaeton from Los Angeles will be among the California exhibits at the World's Fair. An interesting companion exhibit for this vehicle would be that three-legged horse down in Tennessee that travels a mile in six minutes.

With cholera in Europe, yellow fever in Mexico, and smallpox in British Columbia, while nothing worse than a campaign rages in the United States, this country has much for which to feel grateful. Neither would a little caution about place.

THE man who carries his business cares and anxieties along on his vacations is little less than a fool. He might as well stay at home altogether. There is not a man in the country who can afford to take a vacation at all that cannot afford to get out of it all that it will possibly yield.

A SUBSTANCE cheaper than india rubber and applicable to all the uses of that material is said to have been discovered. Perhaps, then, we are on the eve of noiseless carriage wheels as substitutes for the noisy rumble that now marks the passage of vehicles over paved streets. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

AN enterprising space-writer has been asking famous millionaires if it pays to be rich. Some of them confess that they are no happier than when they were poor, but no one is recorded as expressing a wish to get rid of his wealth and try poverty again. Their testimony will not go far to prevent the poor from coveting riches.

SEVEN titled women hold the rank of colonel in the Prussian military establishment. None of them, as far as known, have much of a reputation as scrappers, but on dress parade they could present as natty an appearance as any ten-year-old prince in the service, and would know what to do with him if he acted uneasy while on duty.

FRANK CUNEO, of San Francisco, has added to a long list of reasons for indulgence in suicide. He tried to kill himself because he was single and desired to spare some woman in the dim future the agony of becoming suddenly a widow. A man of such intellect should have been able to secure a poison more potent enough to produce nausea.

THE Rev. Sam Small last November got into a broil and had one of his teeth knocked out. He sued his assailant and assessed his damage at \$5,000. As Sam has thirty-two teeth he thus estimates their value at \$100,000. The jury thought that pretty high and took off one cipher and gave him \$500, thus making the aggregate for Sam's teeth \$16,000. This is liberal, as a full upper and lower set can be had in any market for \$20.

FIVE-FIFTY-FIFTY-FIFTY is A1 time. There is no disputing that. The City of Paris pushed her bow right through all previous records of crack liners on this phenomenal trip. Uncle Sam is smiling broadly at thought of the beautiful service that the splendid ship would do for him in time of war. And, by the way, the act which allowed of the adoption of the City of Paris requires that the Cramps shall build two more steamships equal to her in speed to belong to the same fleet. They can do it.

RUDY young Rudyard Kipling is said to have been making himself obnoxious to the quiet people of Mountreat by remorselessly snubbing them when they ventured to offer him a reception. This sprightly youth evidently belongs to that class of persons which can never be happy itself unless it is rendering someone else miserable. But he will perhaps find

society very much disposed to resent his impertinences, and even to assume the aggressive from time to time. Boorishness doesn't pay, and even militates against success in literature.

A BUFFALO woman, wife of the captain of a sailing vessel, held a thousand striking stevedores at bay and prevented them from boarding her husband's ship. She waved a revolver in her right hand during the melee and a broom in her left. The oft-repeated assertion of the humorists, that the broom is woman's favorite weapon, is founded on truth. In times of great and heroic endeavor woman forgets all other weapons and takes up the broom; and, strange to say, though history records no case of death inflicted by means of this domestic implement, she inspires great terror with it.

THE rashness of Mrs. W. D. Boyd, of Baltimore, is likely to prove expensive to Uncle Sam. She lost her pocketbook while out shopping and accused Dr. Albert Georg, an attaché of the Swiss Legation at Washington, of having stolen it. He was arrested, taken to Annapolis, searched, tried, and dismissed. Mrs. Boyd subsequently found her pocketbook on a bench where she had left it. Dr. Georg is a very forgiving man if he does not obtain all the satisfaction possible. He has made complaint to the State department and will doubtless demand heavy indemnity. The habit of making severe accusations on mere suspicion is quite a common one and often does great injury to the feelings and reputations of the innocent.

THE New York yacht Alpha, known as the "Herreshoff wonder," which heretofore has had a clean record of victories, has been beaten, not only by boat, but also on time allowance, by the yacht Freak of the Marblehead (Mass.) Eastern Yacht Club in the 21-footer race. It was this club which brought out the Burgess "fast" boats—the Volunteer, Puritan and Mayflower—but since Mr. Burgess' death Herreshoff has been regarded as the coming boat builder who would bettered upon to keep the America's cup. Now comes, however, still another surprise from the famous old yacht town of Marblehead, whose skippers are famous—the world over. It is also of interest that while Gen. Paine was the cup defender in the races with the English yacht his son, John Paine, sailed the Freak.

THE millionaire is becoming far less important a factor in Congress than formerly. The aggregate wealth of members of the Senate and House is at present from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 less than it was a few years ago. Many men of great wealth, such as "Joe" Brown, Hearst, Plumb, Parwell, Spooner, Scott and Spaulding, have died or left Congress, and their successors have for the most part been men of moderate means. What great fortunes remain are to the extent of 75 per cent, the possession of members from the Pacific Slope or the West. Another curious fact about these great Congressional fortunes is that their owners are mostly men whose names begin with the letter S—Sanger, Stewart, Stanford, Sanders, Sherman, Shoup, Squire, Stockbridge, Stahlacker, Stevens and Stephenson.

THE barbarity of hanging an American thirty minutes by the thumbs creates a feeling all over the country that will not down at the command of General Snowden. Private lams had no justification for his unsoldierly course. It was none of his business that an attempt had been made to take life; the fact that Frick was the object of the attempt has no relation to the case. The militia were there to protect the lowest of the strikers just as much as to protect Frick or the Carnegie property. Suppose attempt had been made to kill an obscure man belonging to the strikers? Suppose a private in a moment of irresponsibility had given vent to an expression of opinion one way or the other? Would Colonel Streator have tried him thirty minutes for that? Scarcely. That a surgeon should have consented to assist at the surgery only adds to its atrocity. Bishop McGovern, of Harrisburg, very truly says that if we are not to return to Inquisition tortures in this country Streator must be stripped of his uniform. The medical profession of Pennsylvania cannot afford to retain in its ranks the doctor who assisted at the barbarity.

OLCOMARGINE in Maryland. Judge Bond, of the United States Court of Baltimore, has rendered an important opinion in the case of Chas. E. McAllister, alleged agent of Braun & Pitts, oleomargarine manufacturers of Chicago, who sought his release from the custody of the State authorities. Judge Bond holds that the arrest was illegal and discharges the prisoner. Mr. McAllister was arrested under the Maryland law relating to the sale of oleomargarine.

The Judge, in reviewing the case, said: That a person may import an article from a foreign country or one of the States of the Union, and sell it in the condition in which it was imported, is not to be disputed now after a long line of decisions by the Supreme Court. A State may regulate the sale and storage of articles dangerous to the health of the city, but it cannot prohibit the importation. The laws of the United States recognize oleomargarine as a mercantile article. Being such, while yet a State may regulate its sale, it cannot prohibit its importation. The statute in question does this and is unconstitutional in this respect and void. The petitioner is discharged.

LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS.

THIS IS THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PAPER.

Quaint Sayings and Doings of Little Ones Gathered and Printed Here for Other Little Folks to Read.

The Three Little Chickens.

Three little chickens went out one day; While their mother was scratching they hid away.

Said the little black chicken to the little white chicken, "Let you and I and the little gray chicken All keep out of sight."

So the three little chickens started and run Through the grass and bushes, and thought it was fun.

Said the little gray chicken to the little black chicken, "As they stopped to rest with the little white chicken."

"Of a great big cat, Of a fierce gray rat, Should eat us up, what would we think of that?"

When night came down, the poor little boss Of these naughty chickens were most of loss.

"Peep, peep, peep!" said the little black chicken; "Peep, peep, peep!" said the little gray chicken; "Oh, dear, dear!" said the little white chicken.

"I was the king, I did everything, I had to be under mother's soft wing."

Then a great white hawk went sailing by, With up in the red of the sunset sky.

"Alas! alas!" said the little white chicken; "My soul, my soul!" said the little gray chicken; "Oh, dear, dear!" said the little black chicken.

Then they fell on the ground, And made no sound. While the hungry hawk called round and round.

"Cluck! cluck! cluck!" they heard it plain; "Cluck! cluck! cluck!" it sounded again. "Alas! alas!" said the little black chicken; "Tra-la-la!" said the little white chicken; "Burrah! burrah!" said the little gray chicken.

"Mother's calling, run! run! run!" Mother says, "Come, chickens, come! You had little biddies, come right straight home!"

—Clara Augusta, in Farm and Home.

Little Johnny on Style.

I likes to see folks put on style. If it wasn't for them and the circus it would be pretty dull sometimes.

Mother always gets mad when she sees Mrs. Stuckup out riding, but I can't see anything to get mad at, 'cept I wouldn't like to be her little boy.

I peeked into the window yesterday when they was having their lunch and they didn't have anything but bread and cold liver. I hate liver. I am glad our folks isn't stylish. —New York Herald.

Pollacks' Pique.

The old saying, "It pays to be polite," has been illustrated again in the Tacoma Postoffice in favor of Miss Margaret J. Reese, the stamp clerk, a pretty young woman of 21, says a Tacoma correspondent.

L. O. Landers, a grizzled, crabbed, one-legged old fellow, has a fine farm on Vashon Island, near Tacoma. Although he lives the life of a hermit, it is believed that he is richer than the Vashon fruit lands are among the most productive in the State, and his farm has been under cultivation for a number of years. He visits the Tacoma office every week or two, and he always asks Miss Reese to get his mail; for he went to considerable trouble in looking up a letter for him once, and he thinks no one else in the office is to be trusted.

Some months ago, after she had handed him his mail, he laid \$200 in gold on her counter, saying "That's for you." Before the astonished girl had comprehended the act he was gone. She was so indignant that she gave back the money, telling him she suspected he had forgotten it. He was much hurt, but he left at a local jewelry shop an order for a diamond necklace and earrings for her, and in explanation he said to the shopkeeper that she was the only person who had ever spoken a kind word to him.

The jewelry was refused also by Miss Reese, but Landers was not to be thwarted in his desire to make her understand his gratitude, for a day or two ago he stumped into the post-office, and, thrusting a paper into her hand, remarked that it was something she could not return. Miss Reese, upon opening the document, found that it was a deed for five acres of land, which, she has been told, is worth \$6000 an acre. She is at present in a quandary as to what course she shall pursue.

An Eloquent Girl Preacher.

Fannie Edwards, the little girl preacher who is creating such an excitement at Gosport, and who is but 14 years of age, has been preaching for the past four years. Her home is at Louisville. She claims to have received her knowledge of the Bible by close study and prayer, and is conceded to surpass many divines of mature years. While she is a Methodist, her father and mother belong to the Baptist denomination. She enjoys a romp with the children during her leisure hours, but is a power in the pulpit, and the church cannot accommodate the crowd. —Indianapolis News.

A Working Boy.

As I write, a coal cart has driven up to the house opposite, in charge of a boy, perhaps 17 years old. On a sidewalk a man with gray hair was leaning on his shovel waiting for the coal to be dumped. The boy backed the cart, went in to have the ticket of delivery signed, hurried out and drew the pins from the backboard of the cart. He tugged and pulled to dump the cart, at last being assisted by the older man, who did not exert any degree of strength in his effort. At last the cart was dumped, and the man began to shovel the coal. While waiting for the man to get the coal out of the way, so that the balance of the coal would run out on the sidewalk, the boy drew from the pocket of his coat a woolen cloth, and began to polish and rub the heavy harness on the horse. On the blinders were some ornaments of brass, and for this he used polish that he evidently kept for the purpose. He braided the horse's mane with his fingers, and straightened and arranged the harness with evident pride and enjoyment. As I watched I thought, "I do not believe that boy will shovel coal when his head is gray. He uses his time to the advantage of his employer and

the improvement of his employer's property. Somebody who needs service will find this boy out and give him employment that will characterize him for good." When the horse was driven away he held his head up and stepped off as if he knew his personal appearance had been greatly improved. The young driver looked at him critically, as if his standard had not yet been reached. —Christian Union.

Good Dog.

"Help," the railway dog of England, has just died at New Haven. Not thirty-five years he was guard of the tidal train from London to New Haven, and acted as collector for money in aid of the orphan fund of the Amalgamated Society of Railroad Servants.

His mission was made known by a silver collar, to which was appended a silver medal, having on it the inscription: "I am Help, the railway dog of England, and traveling agent for the orphans of railway men who are killed on duty. My office is at 53 Colbrook row, London, where subscriptions will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged." Altogether he was instrumental in obtaining upward of £1,000 for the orphan fund.

Sayings of Children.

It was a Chicago 4-year old living on Grand boulevard who on discovering the sun and moon in the sky at the same time exclaimed: "There, the sun's out and God's forgot to take in his moon."

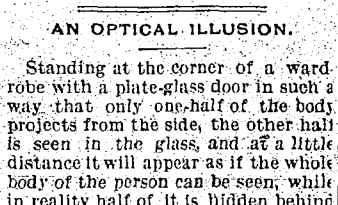
KATHARINE heard her mother say, "Cousin Florence will shake in her shoes when she stands up to be married." A week after the wedding day came, and Katharine said: "Mamma, let me go; I want to see Cousin Florence shake her shoes."

"CAN you stand on your head?" asked a visitor of little Dudley. "No," he replied; "it is too high up."

MAMMA—Will you have some more pudding, pet? Little Pet—No, mamma. I'm full. Mamma—Horse! You mustn't say you're full. It isn't nice. Little Pet—I mean my stomach's full.

AN OPTICAL ILLUSION.

Standing at the corner of a wardrobe with a plate-glass door in such a way that only one-half of the body projects from the side, the other half is seen in the glass, and at a little distance it will appear as if the whole body of the person can be seen; while in reality half of it is hidden behind the wardrobe, as indicated by the



Dotted lines in the sketch. By raising the one visible arm the looker-on imagines that the arm in the glass is also raised. There is nothing remarkable about that; however, says the Post-Dispatch, but when one leg is lifted the impression is as if the leg performing the little feat had suddenly jumped in mid-air and was hanging suspended there by some invisible mechanism. With the necessary paraphernalia—a paper fool's cap, etc.—the whole will look like a jumping jack operated by a string.

John Johnson's Complaint.

Men who become suddenly rich should be judged leniently. They have many temptations from which the rest of us are happily delivered.

Mr. John Johnson, a man of this class, was desirous to be known as a literary turn of mind, and to that end proceeded to lay in a library.

One of his purchases was an old dictionary, which, being somewhat out of repair, was sent to the binders. When it was returned to the purchaser he found printed on its back the words, "Johnson's Dictionary."

The sight threw him into a furious passion, and he demanded of the messenger: "Why didn't he put the full name on." John Johnson's Dictionary? —Fid-Bits.

Cash and Credit.

An enterprising grocer in the town of Santa Clara, Cal., has adopted an original method of trade. Each side of the store is fitted up for business on its own account. In the general arrangement each side is a duplicate of the other, the difference being that one side is for cash and the other for credit.

When a customer comes in, the first question asked is, "Do you wish to buy for cash or on account?" If it is a cash customer, the goods and prices on each side are shown; but if it is one who wants credit, he is shown to the other side, and for the first time in his life, perhaps, made to realize the value of ready money.

Time He began to Practice.

Ex-Chief Justice William Lindsay, it is said, was raised to the highest judicial office in the Blue Grass State without ever having had a real law case. While yet a novice he was elected Sheriff, and then State Senator. Then almost before he knew it he was a Supreme Court judge, and finally Chief Justice. Then he declined re-election, saying: "I want to begin to practice; that's what I started out to do, and I want to see how it goes."

Matches.

A novelty in lucifer matches has just been patented by a Belgian gentleman, consisting in placing on different parts of the same match the two compositions which in ordinary safety matches are generally placed on one end of the box and the other on one end of the match. In obtaining a light from the new match the latter is broken across the middle, and the two ends rubbed together.

First Boat.

France's last torpedo boat made 23 1/2 knots in a last sea.

ACTS OF THE SPECIAL SESSION.

The following laws were enacted at the special session of the Legislature, August 6th and 6th, for the reappointment of the State into Senatorial and Representative districts:

AN ACT

For the apportionment of Senators in the State Legislature.

Section 1.—The people of the State of Michigan, electors, do hereby enact and declare, to be, for the reappointment of the State into Senatorial and Representative districts:

First District.—The ninth, eleventh, thirteenth and fifteenth wards in the city of Detroit, and the townships of Grosse Pointe, Eastland, Greenfield, Redford, Livonia, and Plymouth, in the county of Wayne.

Second District.—The first, second, third, fifth, and seventh wards of the city of Detroit, and the townships of Canton, Nankin, Dearborn, Springwells, Van Buren, Romulus, Taylor, Ecorse, Sumpter, Huron, Brownstown, and Montclair, and the city of Wyandotte in the county of Wayne.

Third District.—The counties of Lenawee and Monroe.

Fourth District.—The counties of St. Joseph, Branch, and Hillsdale.

Fifth District.—The counties of Berrien and Cass.

Sixth District.—The counties of Allegan and Van Buren.

Seventh District.—The counties of Kalamazoo and Allegan.

Eighth District.—The counties of Jackson and Washtenaw.

Ninth District.—The county of St. Clair.

Tenth District.—The counties of Oakland and Macomb.

Eleventh District.—The counties of Livingston and Genesee.

Twelfth District.—The counties of Shiawassee and Ingham.

Thirteenth District.—The counties of Barry and Benzie.

Fourteenth District.—The first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth wards of the city of Grand Rapids, in the county of Kent.

Fifteenth District.—The tenth and eleventh wards of the city of Grand Rapids, and the townships of Tyrone, Nelson, Spaulding, Allegan, Cannon, Grafton, Walker, Grand Rapids, Ada, Vergennes, Wyoming, Paris, Cass, and the city of Holland, in the county of Kent.

Sixteenth District.—The counties of Ionia and Montcalm.

Seventeenth District.—The counties of Clinton and Grand.

Eighteenth District.—The counties of Eaton and Muskegon.

Nineteenth District.—The counties of Bay, Arenac, and Midland.

Twentieth District.—The counties of Oscoda, Cheboygan, and Ishpeming.

Twenty-first District.—The counties of Manistee, Mason, Lake and Oceana.

Twenty-second District.—The counties of Benzie, Wexford, Grand Traverse, Leelanau, Kalamazoo, Allegan, and Van Buren.

Twenty-third District.—The counties of Crawford, Oceana, Alcona, Missaukee, Roscommon, Genesee, and Cheboygan.

Twenty-fourth District.—The counties of Crawford, Oceana, Alcona, Missaukee, Roscommon, Genesee, and Cheboygan.

Twenty-fifth District.—The counties of Crawford, Oceana, Alcona, Missaukee, Roscommon, Genesee, and Cheboygan.

Twenty-sixth District.—The counties of Crawford, Oceana, Alcona, Missaukee, Roscommon, Genesee, and Cheboygan.

Twenty-seventh District.—The counties of Crawford, Oceana, Alcona, Missaukee, Roscommon, Genesee, and Cheboygan.

Twenty-eighth District.—The counties of Crawford, Oceana, Alcona, Missaukee, Roscommon, Genesee, and Cheboygan.

Twenty-ninth District.—The counties of Crawford, Oceana, Alcona, Missaukee, Roscommon, Genesee, and Cheboygan.

Thirtieth District.—The counties of Crawford, Oceana, Alcona, Missaukee, Roscommon, Genesee, and Cheboygan.

Thirty-first District.—The counties of Crawford, Oceana, Alcona, Missaukee, Roscommon, Genesee, and Cheboygan.

Thirty-second District.—The counties of Crawford, Oceana, Alcona, Missaukee, Roscommon, Genesee, and Cheboygan.

Thirty-third District.—The counties of Crawford, Oceana, Alcona, Missaukee, Roscommon, Genesee, and Cheboygan.

Thirty-fourth District.—The counties of Crawford, Oceana, Alcona, Missaukee, Roscommon, Genesee, and Cheboygan.

Thirty-fifth District.—The counties of Crawford, Oceana, Alcona, Missaukee, Roscommon, Genesee, and Cheboygan.

IT LIKES FISH.

An Interesting Bird That is Found in the Southern States.

One of the interesting birds peculiar to the Southern States of North America is the darter, or the American darter, as it is called to distinguish it from others of the same



THE AMERICAN DARTER.

Species indigenous to Asia, Africa and Australia. The bird is some three and one-half inches long, the length to the end of the tail 36 inches and the width from tip to tip of the wings 44 inches. In appearance and habits the darter resembles the cormorant, and in some Southern States it is incorrectly called by that name.

Its food consists of various kinds of fishes, reptiles, etc., and the quantity they consume is enormous. The darters generally make their homes in the branches of trees that project over and dip into the water. They are excellent swimmers, and sink beneath the water, with the exception of the head and neck, on the approach of an enemy. When a fish is secured the bird comes to the surface of the water, throws its prey into the air and swallows it whole, head first. They are rapid on the wing, and they run or walk very fast.

As divers they are unsurpassed by fresh water birds. When asleep they stand with the body nearly erect and the head under the scapulas. In the adult bird the color is of a deep green. They attain their full plumage in their first year and retain it through life.

Fuji-san, the Sacred Mountain of Japan.

All the mountains of Japan are of unquestioned volcanic origin, and Fuji stands where Hondo, the main island, is broadest. About twenty craters are still active throughout the islands, but Fuji-san belongs to the much greater number which are now inactive. Its last eruption occurred in 1707, continuing more than a month. As far away as Tokyo, sixty miles northeast, the ashes fell to a depth of seven or eight inches; while on the Kaido, twelve or fifteen miles southeast, the accumulation was six feet. At this time was formed Ho-yei-san, a secondary or parasitic cone on the southeast slope.

No other mountains in Japan reach within three thousand feet of the elevation of Fuji, and it is therefore prominent view from an immense area, including thirteen provinces of the empire. Certain avenues in Tokyo are called Fuji-mi, or Fuji-viewing streets, and from all of them the famous peak is a glorious spectacle. All winter long the summit of Fuji-san is unapproachable, and from November to July snows reign supreme. In the latter month, however, when the trails up the mountain slopes are laid bare, the ascent becomes feasible and remains so throughout the summer and early autumn—Century.

Quaker Marriages.

The rules of the Society of Friends have been recently relaxed in order to allow of what are called mixed marriages being solemnized at their meetings. The peculiarity of the marriage ceremony is that no minister or officer interferes. The marriage vow is repeated by the bride and bridegroom standing up, after a short interval of silence, in front of the congregation. A ring is generally put on after the actual ceremony is finished, in deference to ancient custom, which the rules of the society have not been strong enough to break through. A certificate recording the actual words used by the newly married couple, and giving a description of their parentage, is then signed, first in presence of the meeting by the bride and bridegroom, and then by a number of their friends, and is afterwards read aloud to the meeting.

Queer Friendship Between Two Senators.

More than one statesman would like to know why Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Senator Butler, of South Carolina, are such chums. It has been a standing marvel for years. Although one is a Democrat and the other a Republican it never makes any difference. Ever since Cameron came to the Senate he and Butler have been as inseparable as sugar and ginger. They ride and travel the Capitol together. They lunch together almost every day when Cameron is present, and when one is seen it is always safe to count on the other being near by. Time has only seemed to strengthen the friendship and no one has ever found out the source of it. —Kate Field's Washington.

Chicago's Railway Slaughter.

Chicago has between 500 and 600 railway trains entering the city every day and, the record of accidents caused by them in and about the city is something appalling. Last year 325 people were killed in Cook county, in which Chicago is situated, by the roads. Of these 21 were passengers, 59 were employees and the other 245 were unfortunate who happened to be walking on or crossing the tracks of the various lines. This year's record promises to surpass even last year's, and so far numbers 154. This does not include those named, whose number is reckoned at 450.

Why He Was There.

A story illustrating the tenacity of custom in European communities, is that of the sentinel at a certain point in a public garden in London. Nobody knew why he was stationed at that particular point until some one, delving in old records, discovered that generations before a sentinel had been placed there to warn people of a newly painted bench.

JUDGE MORSE NAMED.

HE HEADS THE WOLVERINE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

The Democratic State Convention, nominates the ticket for Governor without a dissenting vote. The other candidates—Leading Points in the Platform Adopted.

The Ticket.

Governor.....ALLAN B. MORSE
Attorney General.....FREDERICK MARVIN
Secretary of State.....C. F. MARKLEY
Auditor General.....A. VANIER
Superintendent of Public Instruction.....ADOLPHUS A. ELLIS
Commissioner of State Land Office.....J. P. FITCH
Member of State Board of Equalization.....J. A. BURR
Elector-at-large, Eastern District.....J. A. BURR
Elector-at-large, Western District.....P. WHITE

Presided at noon, Chairman of the Convention, called the Democratic Convention to order in Grand Rapids. After reading the call the temporary organization was effected, with the Hon. I. M. Weston, of Grand Rapids, as Chairman. He made a short address, outlining the work of the convention and predicting a sweeping victory for the Democratic party next November. Gov. Winans' letter declining to run again for his present office was then read. Chairman Weston also read a telegram from Auditor General Stone, in which the latter positively declined to allow his name to be again presented in connection with the nomination for Auditor General. After the appointment of the usual committee of the convention took a recess until 2 p. m.

The convention reassembled at 2:15 and the Committee on Credentials reported every county in the State represented except Isle Royal. The Committee on Order of Business recommended the Hon. T. A. E. Wadcock as permanent Chairman, and this was loudly applauded. Chairman Weston appointed Peter White, W. R. Burr and John T. G. Parkhurst a committee to bring Mr. Wadcock to the state capital. Wadcock was vociferously applauded when introduced and his address was punctuated freely with applause.

Named by a Rising Vote.

The order of business making the nominations precede the report of the committee on credentials, was then proceeded to business at once, and Edwin P. Uhl named Judge Allan B. Morse of Ionia for Governor. Mr. Uhl presented Judge Morse's name for the Vice Presidency at Chicago, and his address was greeted with applause. Mr. Uhl said that Judge Morse's services to his country, but in Michigan, his native State, such a detail of his life was unnecessary. His career was an example for young men. He was a student at the law, a legislator and his heart went out to the toiling masses. When the war broke out he enlisted as a private and served four years. He participated in many battles, and at Missionary Ridge he left an arm, and briefly after his wounds healed, he fought in the memorable engagement until the battle was won. He served throughout the war notwithstanding his crippled condition, and his name was one of the brightest in the nation's galaxy of soldiers.

When the applause subsided W. C. Thompson, of Detroit, moved that the nomination of Morse be made by acclamation. T. F. Carroll amended to make it by rising vote, and everybody got up and cheered, and the nomination was made.

E. P. Uhl, W. R. Burr, and W. C. Murphy were appointed a committee to bring Judge Morse before the convention.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

Postscript with many thoughtless people is merely a soft place to sit down.

Times are rapidly approaching a point where the summer young man will have to wear a belt because suspenders are so effeminate.

"On very hot days," counsels an exchange, "wear a cabbage leaf in your hat." If unable to procure the cabbage leaf in its natural state try a soaked five-cent cigar.

It appears well nigh impossible for biographers of stage celebrities to get their subjects past the 32d year. Time appears to roll backward after the stage has been attained.

The world drinks a toast to Bobby Burns and permits his descendants to die in the almshouse. The world, having its attention called to the matter, will doubtless felicitate itself upon having so generously provided the almshouse.

CHINESE are said to be learning the use of dynamite. It is to be feared that some of them have been acquiring this dangerous knowledge in this country. A dynamite school for Chinese on the border of a populous American city is an institution that will be looked upon with much distrust hereafter.

The teller and book-keeper of the City Savings Bank, Nashville, skip ped for Canada the other day, leaving just one cent in the vault. They were in a great hurry, or else they had conscientious scruples against leaving the bank entirely without cash assets.

MARSHALL P. WILDER says that one of the strangest experiences of his entertainment business in England is the custom prevailing among managers of paying him in advance. He is in luck. They probably wouldn't pay him at all if they waited until he got through.

ANY Government which interferes with the amusement of a people may be said to be tyrannical. Men have been killed on the baseball field in this country, but the suppression of the game has never been thought of. The French Chamber of Deputies, in considering bills declaring the usually harmless dolls of that country a crime, is treading on dangerous ground.

The bicyclist who was arrested in Bridgeport, Conn., for indulging in "vain sport" Sunday has been discharged, the magistrate before whom complaint was laid not being of a mind to revive the blue laws. If the wheelman had been punishable for driving his machine Sunday the magistrate might himself have been fined the next day for kissing his wife Sunday, as that was also at one time legally a "vain sport."

The high white hat having been put to rest with great slaughter and succeeded by the more rational straw hat as a summer head-covering, there remains but one other important hot weather absurdity in masculine clothes to be disposed of. This is the practice of wearing a white collar on a colored shirt, or a colored collar on a white shirt, or a white or colored collar on a flannel shirt, or a flannel collar on a white or colored shirt.

The Salvation Army is to have a cavalry troop for each State to ride rough shod over Satan in the country districts and small towns which cannot support a regular force of soldiers or a barracks. This idea of cavalry in the Salvation Army originated in California, where it is said to be very successful in the country districts. Commander Ballington Booth has decided to adopt it in other States, and make it a regular feature of the salvation work.

The United States has made a commendable departure in the matter of naming the vessels of the navy. To bestow a representative nomenclature, and thus stimulate local and national pride in them, is a decidedly better plan than to dig into the myths of mythology for unmeaning names, or to go to natural history, and borrow from bird and beast equally unmeaning terms. There is a great deal in the name of a ship when the associations of patriotism and public spirit are connected with it.

A BUFFALO child, afflicted with a ghoulish mania for death and funerals, has been poisoning her childish acquaintances, that her horrible and unnatural craving might be indulged. Unless this child is treated as a dangerous maniac, and locked up for life out of the way of doing harm, she will furnish another series of crime at one time or another during her career. There is not half care enough exercised in disposing of the victims of such morbid cravings, and, when proper action at last is forced, some unfortunate has paid the penalty of delay.

A NEBRASKA farmer, weary of stirring the soil, entered into arrangements to purchase for \$1,000 in good money counterfeiters to the amount of \$25,000. He received his fortune in a sack, and when he opened the receptacle for the purpose of gloating over the contents, discovered that it had changed into a fair quality of wrapping paper. Thereat

the farmer mourned and made plaint to Uncle Sam, who, greatly scandalized, placed him in jail. Somewhere in this series of circumstances there is a lesson of great value.

DURING the nine months that the captain of the City of Chicago will enjoy an enforced vacation for allowing his ship to be cast away on the Irish coast he will have an opportunity to revise his opinion that the best thing to do in a fog at sea is to increase your speed, on the theory that in a collision the vessel that is going fastest will sustain the least damage. One of the half-hidden beauties of this hypothesis is that before the lucky ship can be put about after the collision the other vessel will all on board be pretty apt to be at the bottom of the sea.

We are told that Dr. Talmage has had the freedom of Moscow conferred upon him, but if it is no better than the freedom which the Czar allows most of his subjects, it can't be worth much. We advise the worthy divine to think twice before accepting it, unless he can in some way make use of his opportunity to show Russians what real liberty is. And he might profit by the occasion to tell the Czar a few plain truths and to recommend him at once to abolish all the Siberian exile business, and to pardon all the people whom he has sentenced to the mines, for speaking above their breath. One good blast from the Talmage horn in Alexander's ear were worth 10,000 men just now!

The success with which women of all ages and classes are now demonstrating their ability to earn a living has been one of the striking signs of the change that marks the world we live in. Into many walks of life that were formerly closed to them women are rapidly making their way, and growing numbers of them bear unmistakable witness as well to the efficiency which they possess as to the popularity of their services. Where it will end and to what new conditions society will at last be brought the wisest among us can scarcely foresee; and yet few can question that radical alterations must ultimately result to the old-time basis of the social structure, and particularly to the domestic part of it.

The precautions taken by the British and American authorities in the matter of cholera are in strong contrast with the conduct of the French. The first case occurred in France in March, and because the government has been afraid, for reasons of traffic, to admit the existence of the disease it has gained a foothold that it would not otherwise have done. This terrible pestilence now flourishes in eastern Russia and Europe and northwestern Asia, among the Tartar and semi-Tartar people, also in Turkey, Persia and Independent Tartary. If it had been taken hold of courageously and wisely by the authorities at Paris it might probably have been confined within the limits of European Russia. The Russian government has apparently done what it could to prevent its spread, but the ignorant and superstitious population have stubbornly resisted all efforts to mitigate the horrors of the disease where it exists or prevent its being scattered abroad.

If a man should stand on a street corner and offer to give \$2 for \$1 and, having received a number of contributions, should put them in his pocket and refuse to make any return whatever, he would be promptly arrested and prosecuted. However, an institution like the Chicago People's Investment Company, whose swindling practices have just been brought to light, can rent an office, issue circulars offering \$2 for \$1, and to all intents and purposes pursue a fraudulent course as the man on the street corner, and nobly complain, until after the fraud has been consummated and the knaves have decamped with the hard-earned money of the credulous poor. There is no reason why the police should not be on the watch for such swindlers as those constituting the People's Investment Company. There is no reason why crime of this sort, which is patent to everybody possessing common worldly intelligence and easily a matter of positive proof, should not be punished and prevented at the outset instead of being permitted to number its victims by the hundreds.

A Tree that Is 3,000 Years Old. In the churchyard at Darley Dale is the most venerable tree in the world. Many authorities claim for it a fabulous age, making it as much as 3,000 years old. It is thirty-three feet in girth, but its trunk has suffered not a little from the modern Gophers and Vandals who have carved their names in the bark and employed other methods of mutilation. The tree is now fenced round to save it from further insult, and whatever may be its precise age, says Rev. Dr. Charles Cox, "there can be little doubt that this grand old tree has given shelter to the early Britons when planning the construction of the dwellings that they erected not many yards to the west of its trunk; to the Romans who built up the funeral pyre for their slain comrades just clear of its branches; to the Saxons, converted, perchance, to the true faith by the preaching of Bishop Dunon beneath its pleasant shade; to the Norman knights chiseling their quaint sculptures to form the first stone house of prayer erected in its vicinity, and to the host of Christian worshippers who, from that day to this, have been borne under its honied limbs in woman's arms to the baptismal font and then on men's shoulders to their last sleeping place in the soil that gave it birth."—London Public Opinion.

GOING, ALL BUT GONE.

THE SUMMER SEASON FAST CLOSING.

Thoughts of Autumn Styles and Visions of Theater and Opera Costumes Already Crowd the Fashion Devotee's Brain—Some Valuable Hints.

Stylish for Late Summer, New York correspondence.

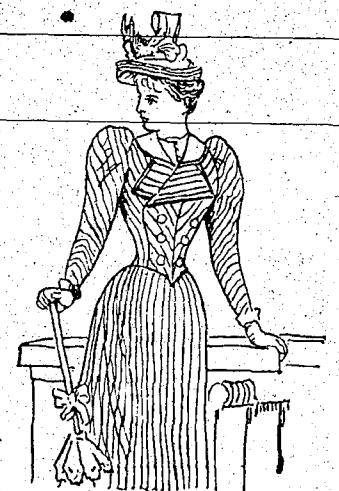


GOING, going, all but gone! Such is the cry of fashion's auctioneer, now engaged in selling off the few remnants of those which the devotee of modes may display in her summer outfit yet remaining unseen. With the end of August will come thoughts of autumn styles and visions of theater and opera costumes. Meanwhile, the fashion-able woman is spending these "remnants of time" to the very best advantage, and, if the weather only continues propitious, she will succeed in unfolding every feather of her gay plumage before the season folds its wings and will return to town like a more dressees to wear.



Said a summer girl to me the other day: "People call me pretty. Bah! Its all nonsense. I simply know how to dress, that's all. Manners make the man, but style makes the woman. Give me gowns enough, and I'll turn the heads of a whole nation. What would Harry of Navarre have been without his white plumes?"

The season will undoubtedly go out in a blaze of glory. Up to the last moment costumes will preserve their delightful gaudy effects. Sleeves will continue to swell, while lace, draped, pendant, fastened and accented, will cover the bodices, and ribbons wound around and around the figure will give the fair ladies of fashion the look of latter-day mummies, swathed up in gossamer tissues.



The newest tailor-mades have cut away coats, curving gracefully at the hips and falling to a moderate length in square tails. The swallow tails reaching almost to the ground are merely a passing agony, and will not be seen this fall in town.

coming to a good figure. With it may be worn a tourist's hat in rough straws, as nearly as possible of the same shade as the dress. In no one particular does the well-dressed woman show her good taste in always wearing the right sort of a gown on the right occasion than when traveling or moving about in public places. There is a great deal in this. It enables her to preserve her nervous equilibrium under trying circumstances. It is astonishing how some women begin to fret and fume the moment they get out on a journey. I attribute it largely to the fact that they are not properly dressed, they are too warmly clad, or they wear a dress that wrinkles or spots easily, and before they have gone fifty miles they present an untidy and misused appearance. Not so the woman who is attired in a neat and suitable traveling dress. Nothing disturbs her serenity. Her dress is always to stick to her until the end of her journey she alights from the train with a smile that is comforting to look upon. Her friends welcome her with greater cordiality, for they feel instinctively that she will fit into the household and add to the general comfort of all.



On the other hand, the woman who is sweltering in a heavy and unsuitable dress loses her temper, her sachel, her baggage-checks, and her patience, and usually succeeds in robbing other people of much of their comfort. I once knew a woman who made a 500-mile trip in a black velvet dress trimmed with black lace. There was not a person in the same car who did not heave a sigh of relief when she reached her destination. They had been made so thoroughly uncomfortable by her restlessness and peevishness. She had averaged ten questions and fifteen complaints for each half-hour, and even then it had been necessary to "pass" her black bag out of the window to her maid.

Next to the woman who knows how to travel is the woman who knows how to stay at home, by which I mean to show by her manner and dress that she is not on the wing, but that she is really "stopping" at the hotel where she may be. You can always tell such a person by her dress. It is the perfection of fit, and as restful to the eye as the color of the lilacs or the tones of the evening sky. I present such a character in the picture. She is the ideal of a woman in the hotel parlor, which appears to be a room in her own home. She is one of those few people who know how to dress when it really is a question of what is appropriate to wear; that is, she is never under any over-dressed. She never knows to what a fate he coming in too somber a gown, or to disturb a solemn occasion by making her appearance in yellow or pink. Here she wears a natty flannel corsage over a silk blouse buttoned at the throat, and a skirt, which, like the collar, is either embroidered or covered with passementerie. Her footwear is always of exquisite fit and in perfect taste. You don't meet



her wearing white kid shoes with a black silk gown, or russets with an elegant calling costume, or buttoned boots with a white dress. The dress is simple, and the season draws to a close. As two and three often take place on the same afternoon, the hostess can only put "from 3 to 5" on her cards and trust to the strong desire of the summer girl to display her costume in the most becoming possible. Hostess is largely used for lawn party dresses, either stamped or embroidered. Mauve and white are favorite colors, and Irish guipure lace most used. The dress is usually cut in one piece, the bodice being held at the waist by a ribbon belt, tied in front. At the top the corsage is composed of a crossed bodice in plain batiste, and the front of the dress is so trimmed with lace as to make a fichu look like a yoke. The ornaments are of the embroidered batiste, and the lower sleeves of the plain. The cuffs are of the guipure.



I have still one more charming outdoor costume to show you, that pictured in my last illustration. Here you have a very picturesque gown for a lawn party, or for any outdoor fête. It is in pink crepon. The skirt is finished with two rows of broad galloon, through which you pass moss-green ribbon as indicated. Between the rows of galloon is placed vertical fancy stitching. The corsage has the same scheme of ornamentation. The broad ribbon belt has a band of the galloon at the top. The puffed sleeves are also encircled by a band of the galloon; below they are fitted.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Times Well Spent.

The First Christian Martyr. The lesson for Sunday, Aug. 23, may be found in Acts vii. 54-60; viii. 1-4.

INTRODUCTORY. Stephen is one of the most interesting characters in the New Testament. His life was pure and beautiful, his sermon before the court well-nigh matchless for both rhetoric and religious power; he was a thoroughly spirit-filled man. It is to be hoped that a study of this noble soul in our Sunday schools to-day may lead some of us to take more largely after his courage and devotion.

WHAT THE LESSON SAYS. Cut to the heart. A strong word, literally, to saw across the heart. It grated on their feelings, making them not sorrowful, but angry. Stephen, full of the Holy Ghost, or keeping full, abiding full, he was from first to last in the power of the Spirit, and looked up steadfastly. Roof, intent or intense, rendered "fastened." Luke 4: 20 (the eyes of all) were fastened on him. Standing or stationed, from the verb to put or place.

Opened. Emphatic form, thrown wide open. The Son of man standing on the right hand of God. Nothing could more enrage the murderers of the Christ. Stoned him, or went to stoning. Imperfect tense of a continuous act. The witnesses. Strangely enough, from this comes our word martyr, but these were not the martyrs here.—Young man's feet. A man was counted young up to forty years of age.

Calling upon. The word means to cry out.—Lord Jesus, receive my spirit. Greek: the spirit of me, as if he had said: my spirit, also for heaven, as well as angel and spirit.

This sin. This particular sin, as against himself especially, and yet also against God.—Fell asleep. A beautiful expression, was lulled to sleep. It is more than a mere euphemism. Consenting. Approving. Along with the rest.—Unto his feet. Tischen-droff closes the seventh chapter here. So the Revision.—Persecution. Literally, driving, pursuit, chase.—Except the apostles. Who probably on account of their respectable position were able to maintain their stand, possibly the officials were compelled to favor them because of their popularity with the people.

Devout men. Such as could appreciate Stephen's greatness with God.—Lamentation, signifying to strike the breast, and suggesting the customs of the times. Hove, or laid waste, referring to the excessive violence of treatment.—Encircling. Every one to society. From house to house.—Haling. L. O. dragging. Paul confesses to the harshness of his conduct at Acts 22: 4.

Went everywhere, or abroad. Same preposition as just used with the word scattered. The word for good tidings, from which our word evangel.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

He Has the Opportunity to Be of Great Value to the County Schools.

The County Superintendent has the opportunity to be of great value to the schools of his county. Whether he is or not depends upon himself. He must put himself in the place of his teachers and people and lead them on from where they are now. There are superintendents who have high ideals of what the schools should be, but do not know exactly what the schools are. They build their plans upon supposed conditions that have no existence. They therefore irritate the people and teachers, and the people and teachers irritate them. They wish to "succeed" results immediately. They are willing to labor, but are not willing to wait. They change the appearance of things in the counties very soon, but this change is not always growth. They are noble men and women, devoting themselves to their teachers and schools, but they make the mistake that teachers often make with pupils when they crowd them on through processes that the pupils do not understand, and because the child memorizes the process they think he follows the reasoning. The teachers have to plod them on. The real educational leaders are the better teachers of the county; and what educational progress there is is stimulated by them. They are as far in the rear as the others are in advance. The trouble with this class is that they generally hold office a long time. The people are very much like them—satisfied with the old ways. The most valuable superintendent is he who sees clearly the next step to take and then puts his foot down on the old way, and does not take it up until the time comes for another step forward. Such a superintendent will also remain in office a long time.

One of the lines of progress which the County Superintendent should follow is the improvement of the institute. He can have his own way, largely, there. Where the funds are abundant three weeks may be spent in the subjects, and one week, the last, in an institute, which all the teachers of the county should be expected to attend. One or more institute workers, not employed in the school, might be brought in to help conduct the institute, the purpose of which should be inspiration and guidance toward better methods of teaching. The institute ought to be a powerful factor in helping the teachers to decide between real, genuine reforms in theory or in practice, and those alleged reforms that spring up and die as fast as weeds on their feet, but have no depth of earth. When a test comes they fail. It is the business of the institute to stimulate the professional spirit, and set teachers to studying their work in the wider relations that it has to society.

The institute should add a sense of dignity and worthiness to teaching which the petty detail of the school room is too apt to take from it.—G. P. B., in Public School Journal.

Educational Gospel. ANN ARBOR high school graduated ninety-one pupils this year.

PRESIDENT TUTTLE, of Wabash College, has retired from service, after holding office thirty years.

The Board of Education of St. Paul has decided to continue the teaching of German in all the grades.

In St. Paul, Minn., the salaries of the women teachers in the public schools are equal with that of the men.

The bill before the late Texas Legislature providing for State uniformity in text books failed to become a law.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY has honored T. R. Koehler and Prof. E. R. Morse of Boston with the degree of Master of Arts.

DURING the last thirteen years 147 public school buildings have been erected in Montgomery County, Pa. These now number 480.

QUEEN MARGHERITE has bestowed her patronage upon a girls' college which Prof. Agassiz has just lately succeeded in establishing at Rome.

THE State Normal School at Ellensburg, Wash., graduated its first class in June, consisting of eight young women and three young men. The exercises awakened a great deal of interest.

THERE were 689 graduates from the Michigan University this year, this being the largest number ever graduated from the American college.

The new technical schools attached to the University College, Nottingham, England, have received the sum of \$5,000 from the master and wardens of the Drapers' company, who have spent in their equipment when completed.

THE University of Ohio has conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy upon Mrs. A. E. W. Robertson of Muskegon, E. T., in recognition of her scholarly labors. The degree was conferred by the American college.

THE State Normal School at Ellensburg, Wash., graduated its first class in June, consisting of eight young women and three young men. The exercises awakened a great deal of interest.

THE gifts to Yale College this year amount to about \$600,000. Mrs. Washburn of Guilford gave \$25,000 for the Divinity School, and Mrs. Oliver S. Winchester \$100,000 for the new building of the Scientific School. The gift of a splendid building is the pride of the College.

NEWS OF OUR OWN STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANERS.

Report on State Institutions.—The Wheat Crop Short.—Two Lansing Boys Smothered in an Ice Chest—Narrow Escape from Death.

From Far and Near. JAMES TRAYES, an old resident of Dearborn, died at the age of 67.

ABOUT ninety of Jackson's prominent people attended the Knights Templar excursion to the triennial convocation at Denver.

The corner-stone of the new M. E. church at Dearborn was laid by William Ten Eyck, Esq., and the structure will be known as the Ten Eyck Church.

At Saginaw, Ferdinand Keller, engaged in Mershon & Co.'s mill, was struck in the groin by a piece of plank thrown from a saw and received serious internal injuries. He was 35 years old and married.

A BAPTISTMAN walking on a towline from a raft to a tug, using a pole-pole as a balance-pole, attracted considerable attention at Saginaw. The man accomplished the trick with seeming ease and intemperance of the sensation he was creating.

Barry City again has occasion to feel grateful to her generous neighbor, Saginaw. A committee from the Teutonic Society, Saginaw, West Side, turned over to the local relief committee \$492.50 cash and \$7.50 worth of coffee for the first sufferers.

At Saginaw, an unknown man got off a street car, and, walking to the river, deliberately leaped over, the water being twenty feet deep. He had made several trips on the car during the afternoon. He had the appearance of being about 28 years old and a workman.

At Wolverine, while Howard Corey and Miss Beckley were driving home from church, lightning struck the horse they were driving and killed it instantly. The occupants of the carriage were somewhat shocked and very thankful that they were not one car ahead on this occasion.

EARL PRICE and Arthur Kurtz, of Lansing, climbed into an unused ice chest at the former's home during the absence of the family. The two covers dropped down and the outer cover locked. The chest was full of ice and the men were suffocated. Each of the victims was 8 years old.

A CABLEGRAM received at Saginaw announces the death of Hon. Charles Stuart Draper, one of the Regents of Michigan University and for many years a prominent member of the Michigan County Bar. He went to Carlsbad, Germany, several weeks ago, in hopes of benefiting his health, and had just started home when he died. He served on the staff of Gen. Phil Kearney during the war.

The report of Auditor General Stone for the fiscal year ending July 1st just issued, shows that an average of 5,667 inmates per day were maintained in the penal and reformatory institutions and insane asylums of Michigan during the year at an average per capita of \$20.40. The average cost of food was 10 cents, 13 cents. The total current expenses of the fourteen institutions under report were \$176,212.80.

The August crop report recently issued shows an estimated reduction of the total wheat yield in Michigan of 1,767,345 bushels. There has been a gain in the central counties of 49-100 bushels per acre, but there has been a falling off of 1.40 bushels in the southern counties, so that the total yield is now placed at 18,513,537 bushels. This is 100 bushels more than the average of the year 1901. The total current expenses of the fourteen institutions under report were \$176,212.80.

THE Michigan harvest festival season is now on hand and the Fourth of July orator is nowhere.

Mrs. A. PHILLIPS, of Williamston, while going to Lansing, was thrown from a buggy, sustaining an injury of the spine from which she may not recover.

At Bay City, Michael Plunkcock, aged 4 years, was missed, and his body was found in the stream. The boy had removed the cover and fallen in and was drowned. The water was three feet deep.

This week's report of the Michigan weather bureau indicates that the weather has been good for growing crops and general farm work, notwithstanding the drought that has prevailed in some of the central and southern counties. This has injured crops to some extent, but not to a serious degree. Rain is still needed in this section. In the central and northern portions of the State corn and grass crops have been benefited by recent rains. Wheat and oats are about all cut, and thrashing is almost over. The oat crop is a large one. In some counties late oats and barley are shrunk badly, while in several localities throughout the State the midge is working destruction to clover seed.

JESSE LEBRON was arrested at Belden on a charge of passing counterfeit money.

At Jackson, F. V. Norton, who opened the new Huron House a short time ago, has repurchased a half interest in that hotel, taking the share owned by A. B. Morris. The house will be conducted by House & Norton.

The Bay City relief committee began distributing money Saturday. Eighty-four checks, varying in amounts from \$25 to \$100, were drawn. Several applications were received from twenty-six persons who are to rebuild their homes.

The earnings of Michigan railroads for May were \$7,924,126.45. May, 1891, they were \$7,181,504.77, an increase of \$742,621.68. The total earnings from Jan. 1 to June 1, 1892, were \$10,117,158.03. For the same period of 1891 they were \$9,387,322.88, an increase of \$729,835.15, or 14.70 per cent.

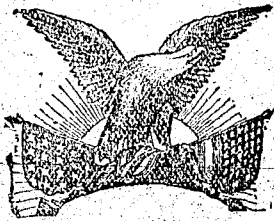
While walking down East Main street, Jackson, near the Michigan Central Depot, at night, Edward Mudgett was knocked senseless, being dealt such a blow that passers-by thought he had been killed. Mudgett had been walking with a companion, who disappeared, but Mudgett's status as a knowledge of who struck him.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
THURSDAY, AUG. 25, 1892.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.



For President:
Benjamin Harrison,
OF INDIANA.

Vice President:
Whitelaw Reid,
OF NEW YORK.

State Ticket.
For Governor.....JOHN T. RICH,
of Lapeer County.
For Lieut. Gov'r.....J. W. GIDDINGS,
of Vexford County.
For Sec'y of State.....J. W. JOCHIM,
of Marquette County.
For Treasurer.....J. F. HAMBITZER,
of Houghton County.
For Aud. Gen'l.....S. W. TURNER,
of Roscommon County.
For Atty Gen'l.....G. E. DISKEMA,
of Ottawa County.
For Com'r. St. L. O.....J. G. BERRY,
of Oshtemo County.
For Sup. P. Inst'n.....H. R. PATTERSON,
of Ingham County.
For Member B. of Ed.....R. A. WILSON,
of Van Buren County.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Republican Congressional Convention.

A convention of the republicans of Michigan will be held at the Court House in Bay City, on Wednesday, September 7, 1892, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for a member of congress, appointing a congressional committee for the ensuing two years and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention. The several counties in the district will be entitled to representatives as follows:

Alcona.....5	Montmorency.....1
Alcona.....2	Midland.....2
Alcona.....3	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....4	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....5	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....6	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....7	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....8	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....9	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....10	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....11	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....12	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....13	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....14	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....15	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....16	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....17	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....18	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....19	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....20	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....21	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....22	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....23	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....24	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....25	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....26	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....27	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....28	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....29	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....30	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....31	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....32	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....33	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....34	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....35	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....36	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....37	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....38	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....39	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....40	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....41	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....42	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....43	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....44	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....45	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....46	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....47	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....48	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....49	Oscoda.....2
Alcona.....50	Oscoda.....2

By order of the congressional Com.
H. N. WATROUS,
G. W. BELL,
Secretary.

Thus far no democrat denigrating has arisen to remark, that the McKinley bill is responsible for the strike and riot at Buffalo, which is a great wonder.

If the McKinley bill caused the Homestead war, engineered by democrats, who is responsible for the civil war in Tennessee?

If the Democrats of the House, as the N. Y. World says, really "did their best," it is awful to think what their worst would have been.

If the branch of the Democratic party which supports Cleveland is called the tugwump, then those who are for Adlai should be called jagwumps.

If the two leading parties should take new names upon the main issue of the campaign one would be called the American and the other the British party.—Indianapolis Journal.

A dozen Clare Democrats were the first men to sign the membership roll of the new Republican club. They said they were sick of their old party's deception.

If Grover Cleveland had shed his blood as freely in the war as he sheds ink in a campaign he would have been a hero in stead of the truculent coward that he is.

The Republican Congressional convention for this district has been called to meet in Bay City, September 7. The call giving the apportionment of delegates to the several counties can be found elsewhere.

The gerrymander and stealing of seats of members of the legislature and congress is the democratic force law in the North, and counting out and intimidation of votes is the democratic force law in the South.

United States Senator Gibson of Maryland has recently had a painful encounter with a hornet. The Baltimore American insists that the insect was not a partisan, and that the republican party cannot be held responsible for the attack.

"Wherever the Democracy steal a seat in Congress or even a State nobody minds it. It is no use to talk about it. It is like saying a fish swims, or a horse runs, or a cat like cream. It must be a tremendous rest to be a Democrat."—Thomas B. Reed.

Mayor Anthony, of Negaunee, and J. Maurice Finn, of Ishpeming, are fighting for the Twelfth district Democratic congressional nomination with enough vigor to make outsiders think the contestants believe an election is possible.—Det. Journal.

The Democratic press is howling with glee because the Alabama negroes voted the Democratic ticket. This "Force Bill" either must have taken a vacation when that was written, or there is no fear of "negro domination" when he votes the Democratic ticket.—Blade.

Reciprocity works well with Brazil. Her exports of coffee to this country were 60 per cent greater during the fiscal year just closed than during the previous one, and greater than her exports of that article to all European countries put together.—Blade.

Poor Adlai! He is thoroughly vexed because his disloyal and cowardly course during the war has been made public, and he declares the stories are "base lies." Unfortunately, they are supported by numerous affidavits, and the plea of "not guilty" will not avail him.—Blade.

The state pays the Schaffer family \$4,000 for running the land office at Lansing. The father is boss, two daughters are clerks and the son is assistant. The Winans family gets \$7,300 out of the treasury each year and the Democrats are hot beyond endurance at the house-hold tendency of things.

John W. Ewing, the People's party nominee for governor, is a chronic office-seeker, having been for years on township tickets. He has also aspired to hold county offices, and two years ago was defeated for Judge of Probate of Eaton county. His actions as chairman of the board of supervisors were severely criticised, and he brought suit for libel against the Charlotte papers, and was beaten.

We clip the following from the "Democrat" of last week: "When these who burn coal come to buy it this fall, they will probably be convinced that the tariff is a tax and that the consumer has to pay for it. There is no bituminous coal used in this section or anywhere else only by railroads, and manufacturing establishments and it is cheaper at the mines than ever. Anthracite coal used here is less than \$2.00 per ton in Philadelphia, let alone at the mines, and there is no tariff on it.

THE DELINEATOR for September is the first of the GREAT AUTUMNAL NUMBERS, and contains the earliest information about incoming fashions, Full Decorative Departments, and articles on Crocheting, Lace Making, Tatting, Knitting, etc. A finely illustrated paper on Russian Embroidery as a feature of the number. CHILD LIFE discusses the care of Children's Eyes, Ears and Teeth, the Doll Drill as an exercise for children is entertainingly described, and a novel way of Keeping a Birthday is given. The housewife will find pleasure and profit in the article on Relishes, in the second instalment of Eggs and their preparation, and in the paper entitled A Rug Recital. Physical Culture, as the series progresses, becomes invaluable to both teacher and student, and the paper on Forming a Library is entertaining and suggestive. In addition to these there are many articles of timely interest.

A Year's Subscription costs One Dollar. Single Copies, 15 Cents. Address Orders to THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING COMPANY, (Limited), 40 E. 14th Street, New York.

Peterson's Magazine. PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for September is a star number from beginning to end. It is beautifully and copiously illustrated and the literary portion cannot be too highly praised. "Miss Calline," by Robert C. V. Meyers, is a story that would of itself make a reputation for this rapidly rising young author. "Mr. Englehardt's Nephew" by William Bilbo, and "A Summer Fallow" by Lois Pease, are a couple of tales as unlike as they are good. "Under the Rose," by Miss Kent, is the first instalment of a novel which promises to be admirable. "The Court of Montenegro" "Home Decoration," "A Sea Change," and "Ninth Orchard Boughs" are all illustrated in a way which makes the different stories, articles and poems very attractive, and each and all deserve high praise. The fashion and household departments are thoroughly practical; for these PETERSON has always been noticeable. In its literary features the Magazine has during the past few years been "forging ahead" rapidly. It ranks among its contributors numbers of the best and most popular authors of the day. It is evident that the literary and artistic elements are becoming more and more important in the publishers' eyes. We predict that it will not be long before PETERSON will develop into a purely literary periodical, and it will be certain to prove a first-class one. Terms, two dollars a year; \$1.00 for six months. Address PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, Philadelphia, Pa.

Acts of the Special Session.

The following laws were enacted at the special session of the Legislature, August 24th and 25th, for the reappointment of the state into Senatorial and Representative districts:

AN ACT

For the apportionment of Senators in the State Legislature.

SECTION 1.—The people of the State of Michigan enact, That this State shall be and is hereby divided into thirty-two Senate Districts, each district to be entitled to one Senator, which said district shall be constituted as follows, viz:

FIRST DISTRICT.—The sixth, eleventh, thirteenth and fifteenth wards of the city of Detroit, and the townships of Grand Point, Hamtramck, Greenfield, Redford, Livonia and Plymouth, in the county of Wayne.

SECOND DISTRICT.—The first, second, third, fifth, and seventh wards of the city of Detroit.

THIRD DISTRICT.—The fourth, sixth, eighth, and tenth wards of the city of Detroit.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—The twelfth, fourteenth, and sixteenth wards of the city of Detroit, and the townships of Canton, Franklin, Dearborn, Springville, Van Buren, Romulus, Taylor, Ecorse, Hamtramck, Ecorse, Hamtramck and Ecorse, and the city of Wyandotte in the county of Wayne.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—The counties of Lenawee and Monroe.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—The counties of St. Joseph, Branch and Hillsdale.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—The counties of Berrien and Cass.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—The counties of Allegan and Van Buren.

NINTH DISTRICT.—The counties of Kalamazoo and Calhoun.

TENTH DISTRICT.—The counties of Jackson and Washtenaw.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.—The county of St. Clair.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.—The counties of Oakland and Macomb.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.—The counties of Livingston and Genesee.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.—The counties of Shiawassee and Ingham.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.—The first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth wards of the city of Grand Rapids, in the county of Kent.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.—The tenth and eleventh wards of the city of Grand Rapids, and the townships of Byron, Grand Haven, Springville, Van Buren, Romulus, Taylor, Ecorse, Hamtramck, Ecorse, Hamtramck and Ecorse, and the city of Wyandotte in the county of Kent.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.—The counties of Allegan, Benzie, Charlevoix, Emmet, Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Ingham, Isabella, Leelanau, Manistowick, Montcalm, Muskegon, Oshtemo, Ogemaw, and Otsego.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.—The counties of Benzie, Charlevoix, Emmet, Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Ingham, Isabella, Leelanau, Manistowick, Montcalm, Muskegon, Oshtemo, Ogemaw, and Otsego.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.—The counties of Benzie, Charlevoix, Emmet, Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Ingham, Isabella, Leelanau, Manistowick, Montcalm, Muskegon, Oshtemo, Ogemaw, and Otsego.

Twentieth DISTRICT.—The counties of Benzie, Charlevoix, Emmet, Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Ingham, Isabella, Leelanau, Manistowick, Montcalm, Muskegon, Oshtemo, Ogemaw, and Otsego.

Twenty-first DISTRICT.—The counties of Benzie, Charlevoix, Emmet, Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Ingham, Isabella, Leelanau, Manistowick, Montcalm, Muskegon, Oshtemo, Ogemaw, and Otsego.

Twenty-second DISTRICT.—The counties of Benzie, Charlevoix, Emmet, Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Ingham, Isabella, Leelanau, Manistowick, Montcalm, Muskegon, Oshtemo, Ogemaw, and Otsego.

Twenty-third DISTRICT.—The counties of Benzie, Charlevoix, Emmet, Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Ingham, Isabella, Leelanau, Manistowick, Montcalm, Muskegon, Oshtemo, Ogemaw, and Otsego.

Twenty-fourth DISTRICT.—The counties of Benzie, Charlevoix, Emmet, Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Ingham, Isabella, Leelanau, Manistowick, Montcalm, Muskegon, Oshtemo, Ogemaw, and Otsego.

Twenty-fifth DISTRICT.—The counties of Benzie, Charlevoix, Emmet, Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Ingham, Isabella, Leelanau, Manistowick, Montcalm, Muskegon, Oshtemo, Ogemaw, and Otsego.

Twenty-sixth DISTRICT.—The counties of Benzie, Charlevoix, Emmet, Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Ingham, Isabella, Leelanau, Manistowick, Montcalm, Muskegon, Oshtemo, Ogemaw, and Otsego.

Twenty-seventh DISTRICT.—The counties of Benzie, Charlevoix, Emmet, Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Ingham, Isabella, Leelanau, Manistowick, Montcalm, Muskegon, Oshtemo, Ogemaw, and Otsego.

Twenty-eighth DISTRICT.—The counties of Benzie, Charlevoix, Emmet, Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Ingham, Isabella, Leelanau, Manistowick, Montcalm, Muskegon, Oshtemo, Ogemaw, and Otsego.

Twenty-ninth DISTRICT.—The counties of Benzie, Charlevoix, Emmet, Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Ingham, Isabella, Leelanau, Manistowick, Montcalm, Muskegon, Oshtemo, Ogemaw, and Otsego.

Thirtieth DISTRICT.—The counties of Benzie, Charlevoix, Emmet, Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Ingham, Isabella, Leelanau, Manistowick, Montcalm, Muskegon, Oshtemo, Ogemaw, and Otsego.

Thirty-first DISTRICT.—The counties of Benzie, Charlevoix, Emmet, Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Ingham, Isabella, Leelanau, Manistowick, Montcalm, Muskegon, Oshtemo, Ogemaw, and Otsego.

Thirty-second DISTRICT.—The counties of Benzie, Charlevoix, Emmet, Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Ingham, Isabella, Leelanau, Manistowick, Montcalm, Muskegon, Oshtemo, Ogemaw, and Otsego.

Closing Out Sale!

BEGINNING

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27th., 1892,

I will offer my entire stock of

DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT COST.

This is no advertising scheme, but a bona fide CLOSING OUT SALE.

Come at once and make your selection. For none of these goods will be replaced, and when out, out for good.

You can save from 25 to 50 per cent. by buying your Fall and Winter supply of me, at this sale.

D. B. CONNER,

Grayling Michigan.

HOT WEATHER

BARGAINS!

IN

PIANOS AND ORGANS!

ONE SQUARE PIANO, Second hand, seven octave, ivory keys, carved legs, in good order. Sold first at \$600. It ought to bring \$100 now. Will sell for \$95.

ONE GRAND SQUARE PIANO, taken in trade, good tone, fine case, has had careful use, principal objection was its large size. Worth \$200 of any one's money; will let it go now for \$125.

ONE FINE UPRIGHT PIANO, with all late improvements, ebonized case, large size, warranted ten years, has been used a little but not hurt, in No. 1 order; generally sold at \$350 to \$400, now \$200.

ONE HIGH TOP ORGAN, eight stops, walnut case, oil finish, sweet tone, same as new, taken for a piano in trade, worth \$85. Just for an eye-opener will sell for \$42.50.

ANOTHER ORGAN, BRAND NEW, ten stops, fine case, sweet tone, has all late improvements, fully warranted. Generally sold at \$100; will sell one for Fifty Dollars.

Above offers hold good until goods are sold. Other pianos and organs in stock, from Fifty to Five Hundred Dollars, including the FAMOUS KIMBALL PIANOS and PREMIUM KIMBALL ORGANS.

We lead all in low expenses and low prices. No big store rent, no clerk hire, no canvasser's commission to pay. That's why we can do it.

The present inducements will not be offered next fall. Buy now if you want to save money. For circulars, catalogues, or further information, write, or call at

THE KIMBALL AGENCY,

909 Washington Avenue,

BAY CITY.

One block North of Center Avenue.

Ex-Assemblyman Harrington, of New Jersey, makes baby carriages and other goods in which plush is a raw material. He says: "At the time of the passage of the McKinley bill we were buying imported silk plush at \$1.00 a yard. The McKinley bill put a duty of \$1.50 a yard on silk plush, and for a time the price went up. But American manufacturers started to produce the article, and we are now buying silk plush, and a better article than the imported, made in this country, at 75 cents a yard.—New York Press.

James Barclay is in receipt of a paper giving the particulars of the starting of a linen factory at Sioux City, Iowa. The factory employs 200 hands and experts pronounce the linen superior to the imported Irish linen, being whiter and smoother threads. There is another factory in Minnesota. These are some of the direct results of the "iniquitous" McKinley bill.—Cheboygan Tribune.

IF YOU WANT A LUMBER WAGON

ROAD WAGON, OR

CARRIAGE?

REAPER, OR MOWER OR DRILL?

PLOW, OR HARROW OR CULTIVATOR?

OR ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS?

CALL ON

O. PALMER, Grayling, Mich.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

PEN AND PENCIL TABLETS,

PENS AND PENCILS. RULERS,

And Everything

NEEDED IN THE SCHOOL ROOM.

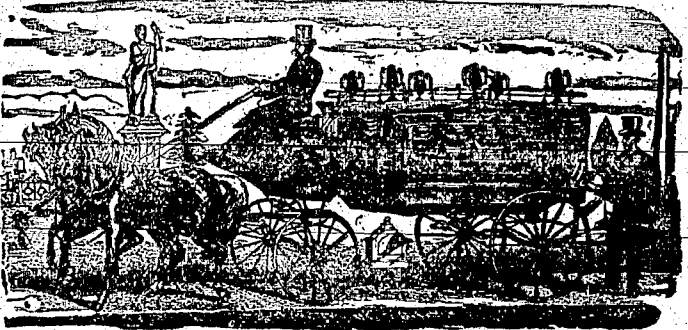
FOR SALE AT

L. FOURNIER'S

DRUG & STATIONERY STORE,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



AT HANSON & BRADEN'S FURNITURE ROOMS

WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASES and BURIAL CASES; Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

HAVE several pieces of Real Estate for sale or exchange, that will offer a good margin to investors.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

A Cheap House and desirable Lot on Cedar Street. The vacant lot on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets. Two vacant lots on Peninsular Avenue. Very desirable. Two lots corner of Ottawa and Maple Streets. Several choice lots on Brink's addition. GOOD HOUSE, TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHRUBBERY, etc., corner Peninsular Avenue and Ogemaw Street. Cheap. A number of good farms. Six Houses and Lots in Jonesville. Fine Brick Store in Hudson. Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or exchanged for other property. Jan 29, 11

O. PALMER.

LOCAL ITEMS

School commences next Monday.
School Books, at Fourniers' Drug Store.

Buy your clothing of Jackson & Masters.
Miss Vena Jones is expected home this week.

The store of S. H. & Co., is headquarters for choice Butter and Cheese.
Saginaw is fairly crying for men who want work.

Call and examine Jackson & Masters new line of clothing.

Fred Sholtz's wheat averaged over 25 bushels to the acre.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wright's restaurant.

H. T. Shatter reported 101 bushels of oats from 4 bushels of seed.

F. Culver returned from Bay View, last Saturday morning.

A No. 1 Machine Oil at a low price, at A. Kraus', next to the post office.

Bay City people consume 3,000,000 gallons of water daily.

J. Hoyt has about completed an addition to his residence.

Mrs. E. J. Ashmore left Grayling last Monday, for Owatonna, Minn.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. W. Wright's restaurant.

N. Michelson returned from St. Ignace and Cheboygan, last Friday.

Great reduction in Straw Hats, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

The graduating class of the Agricultural college contained 26 members.

Jackson & Masters have the finest and largest stock of clothing in the county.

The M. E. Conference will be held at Owosso, and will commence September 21st.

Buy the Maud S. force pump, the best in the world.

F. DECKROW.

William Newton, of Flint, will take Judge Morse's place on the Supreme Bench.

Ladies', Misses', and Childrens', Hosiery of the Three Crow Brand, for sale by S. H. & Co.

Mrs. H. Bauman, Miss Nora Masters and Miss Emma Hanson returned from Bay View, last Sunday morning.

Just received a full line of Ruchings and Torchon Laces, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Thomas McPherson a former resident of this place, died at his home in Millington, on the 6th inst.

If you want a first class Sewing Machine, buy the American or Domestic of Jackson & Masters.

Mrs. Dr. Smith has enjoyed the visit of her father, B. Turner Esq. of Flushing.

If you should require anything in the Hardware line, call at the store of S. H. & Co.

Chas. Shellenberger and his brother Willis found a bee tree near the river, one day last week.

Wind Mill and Well Supplies of all kinds, prices as low as good work will warrant.

F. DECKROW.

Bay City clerks have formed a union whose object is to control their employers.

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Plow Points, always kept in stock at factory prices, at A. Kraus', next to the post office.

Joseph Bray lost a leg under a Michigan Central train at Bay City. The injury caused his death.

Come and buy Ten Dollars worth of goods from S. H. & Co. and get a plotter enlarged.

W. S. Chalker is having his house painted. Mr. McKnight, of Alpena, is doing the work.

You can buy your clothing and Gents Furnishing Goods of Jackson & Masters cheaper than at any other place in the county.

N. P. Salling went to West Branch, last Monday, where he will remain for several weeks.

A full line of Cook and Heating Stoves, at lowest prices, at the Tin and Hardware store of A. Kraus.

Andrew Strand, of Manistee, routed his wife out of bed at daylight and asked permission to kill her.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wright's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

J. E. Mackay came up from Detroit to spend Sunday with his wife, who is the guest of Mrs. O. Palmer.

Geo. H. Bonnell having retaken the Gallery for a few weeks, is prepared to give all his customers good work at prices that are right.

An easy way to clear \$100 is to write to J. Marice Finn at Ishpeming and cover his \$100 over bet that the upper peninsula will give Morse a majority. The wager stands until taken.—Det. Journal.

Miss Anna Tharron returned from her visit to friends in Canada, yesterday.

Frank Bell, of Negaunee, is visiting with his family and old acquaintances this week.

S. Ostrander brought in a sample of Millet grown on his homestead, that is good enough for anybody.

Singer Sewing machines for sale on the installment plan, by F. R. DECKROW.

Mrs. J. Staley and the Misses. Fannie, Maud and Mary, are expected to return home from Bay View, to-morrow.

The democrats of Grayling are canvassing as to the propriety of raising a pole and organizing a marching company.

C. D. Culver is the owner of a hen that laid 74 eggs in the same number of consecutive days. Net profits \$1.17 to date.

J. Patterson attended the Democratic convention at Grand Rapids, last week, and was made Asst. Secretary of that body.

A bonus is offered to two people who are keese enough to get married on a platform, at North Branch, during the fair.

George Taylor has secured a position in the office of the Detroit Journal, and commenced work last Friday morning.

Union services will be held at the Presbyterian church, next Sunday morning, and at the M. E. church in the evening.

The Lutheran church will have stained glass windows and will be in line with our other churches as to style and finish.

S. C. Knight has reopened the Barber Shop in the Grayling House. A first class barber and everything in good shape. Give him a call.

There were 1367 bushels of huckleberries shipped from Wells last week. It is claimed that Arenac county sent 6,000 bushels to market.—West Branch Herald.

Wm. Tolman who owns a farm one mile east of Ogemaw raised excellent crops this year. He threshed 302 bu. of fine English wheat from 17 bushels of sowing.—West Branch Herald.

Miss Lenz, who has been the guest of Mrs. Butler, sang a solo at each of the services at the M. E. church, last Sunday, which were highly appreciated.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Wright are visiting the Exposition at Detroit; Mr. D. Trotter went to Chicago, yesterday and Mrs. Trotter to Canada, on a visit to friends in Chatham.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will give a Social at the Opera House, this evening. Ice Cream, Cakes and Coffee will be served. All are invited.

The proverbial success of Grayling boys continues. Wm. Manwarren has taken a position as instructor in mathematics, in the high school of the city of Peoria, Ill.

Mrs. J. C. Evans returned from Lancelot, Penn., last week, having had enough of the oil region. Mr. Evans will remain there for some time, having a good position.

David Montford, on the 20th, was arrested for being drunk and disorderly. Justice Woodburn dismissed him on suspension, and he will have an opportunity for another trial before going to Detroit.

DIED—On Saturday, Aug. 20th, ETHEL, only child of Mr. and Mrs. M. Taylor, aged 2 years and 3 months. The funeral services were held Tuesday, at the M. E. church, Rev. S. G. Taylor, officiating.

S. H. & Co. are again giving away a premium with \$10.00 worth of goods, this time consisting of a portrait of yourself or any friend you may desire. Samples on exhibition at the store; call and see them.

S. McIntyre was home Sunday, from Cheboygan where he is loading lumber for Salling Hanson & Co. Last Saturday he loaded the Schooner "Richard Mott", built in 1851, and in which he sailed during the summer of 1882.

Aaron Rosenthal who has been employed in B. Blumenthal's store for some time past, has severed his connection with that firm and gone to Grayling where he will clerk in his brother's store.—West Branch Herald.

Skeebek's family show drew large crowds when here. Acrobatic performance was excellent. Prof. S. Kouniski, the leader of the band and orchestra, is an accomplished musician and his violin playing was loudly endorsed.—St. Ignace News.

What is the matter with the proof reader of the Democrat? The blunders and typographical errors in the article giving the Senatorial apportionment, number over twenty, or nearly equal to the "mistakes of Moses or the blunders of the squawback legislature.

W. W. Metcalf is lumbering for Salling, Hanson & Co., in the "White Camp" on the AuSable, and did the biggest days work, last week that is reported. With two gangs of saws, three pair of wheels, and two teams bunched, he put 50,000 feet of logs in the river. If any crew wants to beat it, we would like to hear of it.

Rain drowned out the reunion at Standish.

Skeebek family, Tuesday, Aug. 30. School Supplies of all description, at Fourniers' Drugstore.

The following members of Marvin Post, G. A. R., went to Standish, to attend the reunion:

Don't forget the Circus, Tuesday, Aug. 30th.

Meers, Alger, Burton, Chalker, Holbrook, Ingerson, Palmer, Pond, Phelps, Rose, Woodburn, Wakeley, Wyckoff and Wright.

Free exhibition before the Circus opens, by the champion rope walker of the world.

Mrs. Anna Sanford who has had charge of my Trimming Department, for two seasons past, has been engaged for the Fall and Winter trade.—Mrs. S. is now in Detroit, trimming and getting the styles. An elegant line of goods will be displayed.

Mrs. S. P. SMITH.

Charles Tromblé, the well-known sawyer on the Saginaw river, who left last spring to handle the lever in Salling, Hanson & Co.'s mill at Grayling, is doing some big work at that place with one circular. Last week he cut 381,222 feet of lumber or an average of 63,537 feet per day. He challenges any circular sawyer on the river to beat his week's work.—Bay City Tribune.

Sunday night some practical jokers removed the Harrison streamer from the Northern Mail pole without our knowledge and consent and hoisted it above Cleveland on the Democratic pole. We never missed it until along in the forenoon when our attention was called to it and we hastened to remove our banner from such company even though it had a good grip and was on top. We deprecate any tampering with public poles and hope in the future the jokers will exercise better judgment.—Northern Mail.

WANTED.—Resident agent to handle the best Pianos and Organs made. No capital required. Only good references, push and energy. Address the KIMBALL AGENCY, Bay City, Mich.

Campaign Song Books.

We have received from the publishers, "True Blue" Republican Campaign Songs, and "Red Hot" Democratic Campaign Songs—two books, each containing a collection of new songs arranged for male quartette clubs, with music and words complete, and just what is wanted for the Presidential Campaign of 1892. Nothing is more effective than stirring and appropriate songs for campaign purposes, and they are furnished in great variety in "True Blue" and "Red Hot." Songs by music and news dealers generally, or upon receipt of ten cents each, copies will be mailed to any address by The S. Bradburn & Sons Co., Chicago, Ill.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

BAY CITY, Aug. 13, '92.

To the People of Grayling and vicinity:

Our advertisement which appears in the AVALANCHE, is the same as we furnish the Bay City papers. Those who respond first will be more sure of securing our bargains. We can save any one money by their dealing direct with us. Instruments sent on approval and examination to all reliable persons who mean business. Correspondence solicited. We shall aim always to carefully and correctly describe instruments which we offer, and if not according to description, no sale.

We are making the greatest offers in order to secure trade, and hope for a liberal share from the people of Grayling.

Respectfully,
H. A. SAGE, Manager,
KIMBALL AGENCY,
Bay City, Mich.

Farmer's Association.

At the Second annual meeting of the Crawford Co. Farmer's Association, the business transacted was as follows:—

Frank Richardson was appointed marshal in place of Otis Roden, resigned.

Mrs. F. Whipple appointed to act as Musical Director for the next annual picnic, Sept. 8th.

All speakers are to have the subject of general farming.

A. C. Wilcox, P. Ostrander and P. Aebli, were appointed a committee on Programme.

Henry Moon as chief overseer of the table.

TABLE COMMITTEE AS FOLLOWS:

Grayling, A. C. Wilcox and wife; South Branch, G. Marsh and wife; Ball, James Francis and wife; Center Plains, J. Breaky and wife; Grove, Arthur Wakeley and wife; Beaver Creek, Rufus Wilcox and wife; Maple Forest, C. B. Johnson and wife; Blaine, Gilbert Valadd and wife; Frederic, J. Coventry and wife.

Saturday, Sept. 3d, all are invited to attend to assist in preparing the grounds and making arrangements for buying pump.

J. W. OSTRANDER.

Sec.

THE FIELD OF GETTYSBURG.

is to the old soldier and the student the most interesting of all the earth's battle grounds. Those who go to Washington to attend the encampment of the G. A. R. in September, will have the best opportunity of visiting Gettysburg by taking the line of the Michigan Central and the Northern Central, which includes a side trip to Gettysburg either going or returning. For those who wish to return by way of Philadelphia, all return tickets will be honored either via the short line or via Philadelphia, allowing stop-over at Baltimore, Philadelphia and Harrisburg. The stop at Philadelphia will permit of a side trip to New York and return at the low rate of \$4.00.

During the summer season the Michigan Central gives the privilege of stopping over at Niagara Falls at any time within the life of the ticket returning, upon depositing it with the ticket agent there, affording a valuable opportunity to see the beauties of the great cataract and vicinity at leisure.

Tickets are also sold to Washington via Toledo and the lines south and east therefrom.

The Michigan Central is the shortest route, the best route, and offers inducements that no other line can give. For any additional information apply to nearest Michigan Central ticket agent or to J. S. Hall, Mich. Pass. Agent, Jackson, Mich.

Aug. 18th.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, Druggist.

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive, you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look and if your kidneys be affected you have a Pinched Look. Secure good health, and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alternative and Tonic acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blisters, Boils and gives a good complexion. Sold at L. Fournier's Drugstore, 50c. per bottle.

Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved.

From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd, of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Saviour, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all, eight bottles. It has cured me and I thank God I am now well and hearty woman." Trial bottles free, at L. Fournier's Drugstore, regular size, 50c. and \$1.00.

For Sale.

I WILL SELL any of my houses or lots on favorable terms. For particular information, call on

JOSEPH CHARRON.

May 3, t. f.

Notice.

E. M. Roffes, has some desirable Lots on Peninsula Avenue, Michigan Avenue and Chestnut Street. Being agent for the same will give price &c.

Wm. WOODBURN.

Oct. 22 t. f.

ELECTION NOTICE.

—STATE OF MICHIGAN—

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, LANSING, Aug. 13th, 1892.

To the Sheriff of the County of Crawford:—SIR:

YOU are hereby notified that the General Election of the State of Michigan, to be held on Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, viz:

By the electors of the districts hereinafter defined, one elector of President and Vice President of the United States at large; and

Also, in like manner, two alternate electors of President and Vice President of the United States at large; and

Western district alternate elector of President and Vice President of the United States at large; and

For each purpose the first, second, third, seventh, eighth and tenth congressional districts shall compose one district to be known as the eastern electoral district; and the third, fourth, fifth, ninth, eleventh and twelfth congressional districts shall compose the other district to be known as the western electoral district.

There are also to be voted for therein, each congressional district into which the State is divided, one elector of President and Vice President, and one alternate elector of President and Vice President, the ballots for which shall designate the number of the congressional district and the persons to be voted for therein, as district elector and alternate district elector of President and Vice President of the United States respectively.

Also, on the general ticket, a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor General, Commissioner of the State Land Office, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction; and

member of the State Board of Education in place of Samuel S. Babcock, whose term of office will expire on the 1st day of September, 1892, and

In Congress for the 10th Congressional District of this State, to which your county belongs; also a Representative in the 38th Senatorial District, and a Representative in the State Legislature for one Representative District.

And you are hereby notified that said election there will be submitted to the people the question of a Convention for the purpose of a revision of the Constitution of this State. That each person voting for said proposition shall have written or printed on his ballot the words, "Convention for the purpose of a general revision of the Constitution of this State," and that the person voting against said proposition shall have written on his ballot the words, "Convention for the purpose of a general revision of the Constitution of this State," and that the person voting for said proposition shall have written on his ballot the words, "Convention for the purpose of a general revision of the Constitution of this State," and that the person voting against said proposition shall have written on his ballot the words, "Convention for the purpose of a general revision of the Constitution of this State," and that the person voting for said proposition shall have written on his ballot the words, "Convention for the purpose of a general revision of the Constitution of this State," and that the person voting against said proposition shall have written on his ballot the 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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

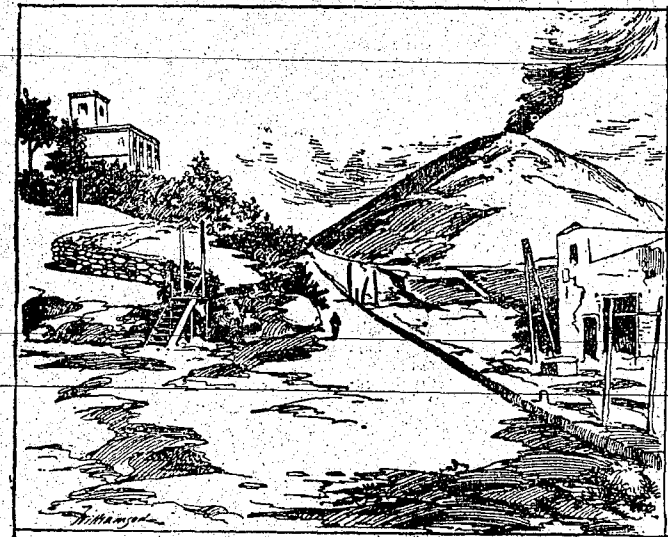
FIRE BELCHES FORTH.

ERUPTIONS OF TWO CELEBRATED VOLCANOES.

How Old Vesuvius Poured Out Destruction and Then Smoldered for Years—Terrible Work of Mt. Etna in 1169—Other Great Volcanic Mountains.

Mt. Etna and Its Eruptions.

Mount Etna is again in eruption, and for the eighty-fourth time is attracting the attention of the world. The earliest recorded eruption of Etna is one mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, which



OBSERVATORY AND SUMMIT OF VESUVIUS.

caused the Sicani to desert its vicinity and move further to the south. No date is given, but it is said to have taken place in the seventh century B. C. The most terrible eruption of the mountain which has ever been recorded was in February, 1169. An earthquake, felt for a long distance, destroyed Catania

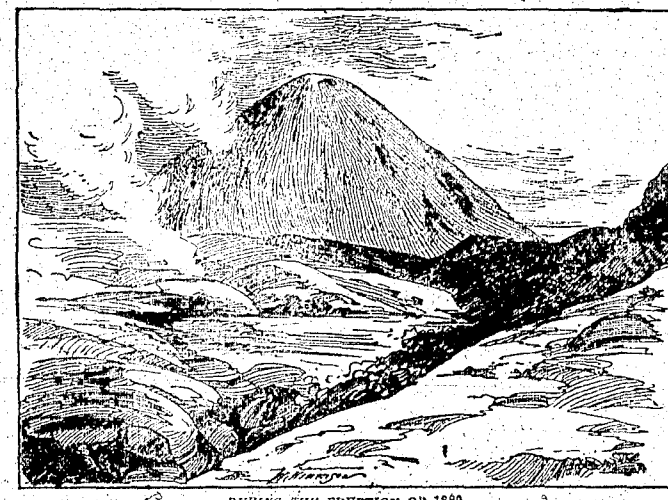


and buried 15,000 people. The cathedral of the city at the time was crowded with people celebrating the feast of St. Agatha. The cathedral was ruined and the worshippers buried, together with bishops and forty-four Benedictine monks. One side of the crater fell in. In 1337 a part of the village of



VIEW OF MOUNT ETNA.

Nicosi was destroyed. At this time a stream of lava ran for fifteen miles down the mountain. A terrible eruption occurred in 1669. During this eruption Nicosi, Belpasso, and a part of Catania were destroyed. Helicon, a village of 8,000 people, was destroyed by the outburst from a new crater which opened about a mile below the others and threw out a flood of lava two miles wide. Stopped for a time by the city walls of Catania, the lava then gradually rose to a height of sixty feet and finally rushed over the walls and destroyed a part of the city. Altogether some fifteen towns were destroyed by this eruption and lava thrown out covering an area of at least forty square miles. The latest eruption prior to the present one was in 1886. This lasted about three weeks and was preceded by earthquakes. Cinder cones fell as far distant as Messina, about eighty miles from Mount Etna.



DURING THE ERUPTION OF 1886.

St. Ely, is 10,868 feet or more than two miles high, and its base has a circumference of about ninety miles. Some of the lava from its eruptions forms headlands several hundred feet high along the Ionian Sea. The area of the moun-

tain is about four hundred and eighty square miles, and includes two cities—Catania and Aci Reale—and sixty-three towns and villages. It is estimated that as many as 300,000 people live on the sides of the mountain. The mountain may be ascended, preferably between June and December. A party which ascended in August found it cold near the top, but extra coats were necessary. The abyss of the crater was found in 1877 to be about a thousand feet deep, and some two or three miles around.

Mount Vesuvius. The volcano of Vesuvius is more celebrated than Mount Etna, although it is only 4,000 feet in height, against the nearly eleven thousand feet of Etna. Probably Vesuvius has been nearly or quite twice its present height.

The first eruption of Vesuvius of which there is any record occurred Aug. 24 in the year 79, during the reign of Titus. It is memorable not only as the eruption which destroyed Pompeii and Herculaneum and caused the death of

Pliny, the naturalist, but also as having had his nephew, the younger Pliny, for its historian. He gives the most graphic description of this magnificent though terrible scene.

"The cloud which had scattered so deep a murkiness over the day had now settled into a solid and impenetrable mass. It resembled less even the thickest gloom of night in the open air than the close and blind darkness of some narrow room. But in proportion as the blackness gathered did the lightnings around Vesuvius increase in their vivid and scorching glare. Nor was their horrible beauty confined to the usual lines of fire; no rainbow, even, showed their varied and prodigious dyes.

"In the pauses of the showers you heard the rumbling of the earth beneath and the groaning waves of the tortured sea, or, lower still, and audible but to the watch of the intensest fear, the grinding and hissing murmur of the escaping gases through the chasms of the distant mountain. Sometimes the cloud appeared to break from its solid mass and by the lightning to assume giant and yet miniature of human or of monster shapes striding across the gloom, crowding one upon the other and vanishing swiftly into the turbulent abyss of shade.

"Suddenly the place became lighted with an intense and lurid glow. Bright and gigantic through the darkness which closed around it like the walls of hell the mountain shone—a pile of fire, its summit seemed riven in two, or rather, above its surface there seemed to rise two monster shapes, each confronting

each as demons contending for a world. These were of one blood-red hue of fire, which lighted up the whole atmosphere far and wide, but below the base of the mountain was still dark and shrouded, save in three places, down which flowed serpentine and irregular rivers of the molten lava. Darkly red through the profound gloom of their banks they flowed slowly on toward the city. Through the still air was heard the rattling of the fragments of rock, and ring one upon another as they were borne down the fiery catenae, darkening for one instant the spot where they fell and suffused the next in the burnished hues of the flood along which they floated.

The effect of this eruption was to destroy the entire side of the mountain nearest to the sea, leaving the only remnants of the ancient crater, the lower ridge on the south flank called the Cindera cone, and that portion of the wall which under the name of Somma encloses about two-fifths of the new cone. This cone is the present Vesu-

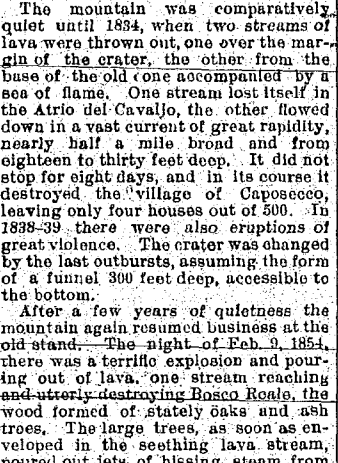
as has to have the appearance of black smoke, and which assumed the usual form of a pine tree. The column of smoke was carried over nearly a mile of country. At the same moment the summit of the cone poured out seven streams of lava, one of which destroyed two-thirds of Terra del Greco; a second Resina, which had been built on the site of Herculaneum, and the village of Granatello and a part of Portici. No less than 18,000 persons are said to have perished in this catastrophe.

Other eruptions occurred in 1638 and 1660, when the crater was so cleared out that three distinct holes could be seen in action at the bottom of the hollow. From 1704 to 1708 there were frequent eruptions, the worst being in 1707, when ashes, stones and lava were cast forth in great quantities, Naples being again covered with a dense shower of ashes. From 1712 to 1737 there were constant eruptions, none at times thrown to a height of 1,000 feet above the orifice from which they issued. The years 1751, 1754, 1758 and 1760 were also very turbulent.

The mountain was comparatively quiet until 1834, when two streams of lava were thrown out, one over the margin of the crater, the other from the base of the old cone accompanied by a sea of flame. One stream last year in the Atrio del Cavallo, the other flowed down in a vast current of great rapidity, nearly half a mile broad and from eighteen to thirty feet deep. It did not stop for eight days, and in its course it destroyed the village of Capaccio, leaving only four houses out of 300. In 1839-39 there were also eruptions of great violence. The crater was changed by the last outbursts, assuming the form of a funnel 300 feet deep, accessible to the bottom.

After a few years of quietness the mountain again resumed business at the old stand. The night of Feb. 9, 1854, there was a terrific explosion and pouring out of lava, one stream reaching and utterly destroying Basso Reale, the wood formed of stately cypresses and ash-trees. The large trees, as soon as enveloped in the seething lava stream, poured out jets of hissing steam from every knot and branch and then exploded with a loud report, shooting upwards of fifty feet or more. It was a wonderful spectacle to see those large trees, burning brilliantly, shooting through the air in every direction. This eruption changed the appearance of the mountain entirely. The walls of the old crater were broken down and the central cone reduced in height and form. After this Vesuvius became a comparatively peaceful, though it sputtered and shook the earth occasionally.

RESCUED BY A FIREMAN.
Climb Down on the Side of His Engine and Save a Child from the Tracks.
At 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon 3-year-old Willie Fender, whose mother was mixing bread around the corner on Chestnut street, Englewood, wandered onto the tracks of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Road. The little one was gazing at two boys across the way who were attempting to fly a kite. Down the track train No. 26 was just pulling out of the Englewood Station and was getting under full headway when the engine near the child. A blast from the whistle, a screaming of compressed air, the thunder of escaping



FIREMAN ENLIGHT SAVES THE CHILD.

steam, and the grinding of the great drivers as they spun backward on veneers of sand startled the passengers, and a hundred heads popped out of the windows. The little one stood between the rails unmoved, its eyes fastened upon the kite that fluttered and fell among the tangle of telegraph wire.

Fireman Enright, sitting on his side of the cab, saw the danger. Without hesitating he sprang through the window that opens at the side of the boiler and ran along the narrow footboard, jumped down on the brass covering of the cylinder-head, swung down under the monster front of the boiler, swiftly sprang across the pilot, and slid down until his feet rested upon a narrow ledge at the bottom. Then with his left hand grasping the drawhead he stooped well forward. They were on the child, and its frightened eyes met the determined face of the fireman. With a vigorous lift and push the baby boy was thrown into the soft sand outside the rails. The wheels stopped a dozen feet beyond.

Engineer Charles Shumaker reached his only child, the rescued infant, and knew where the engine had stopped. He ran forward. Trainmaster Corwin picked the child up, expecting to find it cut and bleeding, for no one except the engineer had seen the rescue. Then the engineer dropped down from his cab and told the story. A great crowd quickly collected. No one knew where the rescued infant belonged. The boys across the way stopped pulling at their kite-strings and joined the crowd. One little fellow elbowed his way through, and when he saw the gingham dress and heard the lusty yells, broke forth in a clamor that drowned the efforts of his brother, for it was "Timmie" Fender, little Willie's brother.

Then a woman, her hands all flour, came hurrying into the alley. Her face was whiter than her hands. Into her arms they placed her baby unharmed, and as she hushed its cries she listened to the story of its rescue. A violent shaking of the body and tears streaming down from her eyes were all the acknowledgment she could make.—Chicago Daily News Record.

Gould's Ready Money.
How much is Jay Gould worth? His contemporaries, associates and critics put him down at about \$150,000,000. I suppose it is not much exaggerated. We know, who are brokers and in the banking business here, the influence of his ready money. He has got the best money in the country; it is all liquid money, says Gash in the Cincinnati Enquirer.

What do you mean by liquid money? Money which flows like a liquid—like quicksilver, according to the inclination, up or down. The Astors, for example, do not have liquid money; their money is in real estate, upon which they could not realize in tight times as well as in easy times. But Gould's money is here in time of panic as readily as in flush times.

Almost any time he can withdraw from the market \$12,000,000 or keep it loaned. Now, the bank surplus is only \$10,000,000. So, you see, in the prodigious power that money has in the money market and flow of it. When Mr. Gould withdraws it, as he is said to do, though I have no knowledge on the subject, the times are terribly tight here. Up goes the rate of interest. Men with obligations are ready to pay almost anything. This money comes to him in the nature of his property.

His property is always earning money in cash. If he resolves to purchase some costly piece of property, like the Union Pacific Railroad, he may put his money out to let interest accumulate upon it. He is not, however, a money lender in the sense of Russell Sage, who lends money to earn money. Mr. Gould lends money with an object in view, in the nature of a large merchant. Yet he is with the conditions of such a man—a

friend of mine not long ago borrowed \$1,000,000 from him in the midst of the panic. This man did not conceal his temporary necessity, but said to Mr. Gould, or rather wrote to him, that whatever interest he was minded to ask would be satisfactory. He says that Gould said to

him, "Go along until you get through, and we will see about the rate then." When they came to settle all that Gould asked him was ordinary interest—six per cent. Such things he does quietly without further remark, and hence many persons who are not very intimate with him, but have had exchanges of that kind to take place, think of him with as much respect as they speak of him.

It must be remembered, however, that he has not lived this life and encountered long hostility and abuse to become more philanthropic. He is a gigantic merchant in transportation.

The London Lady-Help Movement.
The "lady-help" movement started in London a few years ago was practically a dead failure, but an effort is now to be made to revive it in slightly different shape. For this purpose the Household Auxiliary Association has been formed. Both employers and applicants for situations are to supply references on registering their names as annual members. The ladies who take service are not to be required to take their meals or share a sleeping-room with regular servants, nor will they be asked to undertake scrubbing, blacking boots, or carrying heavy weights up stairs, although special agreements may be made in particular cases. This is the plan adopted by the Gentlewomen's Employment Association in Manchester, which has been in operation for a little more than a year, and has just issued its first report. From this it appears that the lady-helps are most desirous of finding situations as companions, positions which are about the most difficult of all to find. There is a good demand for nurses and plenty of ladies willing to undertake the duties of such positions, but, curiously enough, most of the employers seem to think that "lady-helps" ought to be willing to work for much smaller wages than those paid to regular servants or even for no wages at all, for the sake of getting a comfortable home. In other words, they feel that they ought not to be called upon to pay equal prices for skilled and unskilled labor. If young "ladies" knew more about ordinary household duties they would be better fitted for making a livelihood if overtaken by misfortune. The problem now is how to divide the necessary preliminary instruction for women absolutely penniless and helpless, without setting them to common menial work. Some of the other lady-help associations have funds for this purpose, but where they are to come from no one yet has the least idea.

The Temple of Baal.
There rises a huge wall seventy feet high, enclosing a square court, of which the side is 740 feet long, says a writer in Blackwood's Magazine. Part of the wall, having fallen into ruins, has been rebuilt from the ancient materials, but the whole of the north side, with its beautiful pilasters, remains perfect. As the visitors enter the court they stand still in astonishment at the extraordinary sight which meets their eyes, for here, crowded within those four high walls, is the native village of Tadmor. It was natural enough for the Arabs to build their mud huts within these ready-made fortifications, but the impression produced by such a village in such a place is indescribably strange. The temple, so to speak, is eaten out at the core, and little but the shell remains. But here and there a fluted Corinthian column or group of columns, with entablature still perfect, rises in stately grace over the wretched huts; the rich, creamy color of the limestone and the beautiful moldings of the capitals contrasting with the clear blue of the cloudless sky. The best view of the whole is to be obtained from the roof of the naos, which, once beautiful and adorned with sculpture, is now all battered and defaced, and has been metamorphosed into a squalid little mosque.

To describe the view from that roof would be a hopeless task. High into the clear blue air and the golden sunshine rise the stately columns, crowded and jumbled, and beaped together below, untouched by the gladdening sunbeams, unfreshened by the pure, free air, lies all the squalor and wretchedness of an Arab mud-hut village.

Will Build an Unsinkable Boat.
A Leith, Scotland, boat builder is the patentee of a boat which he claims is unsinkable and uncapturable. Hitherto he has constructed them of steel and he claims that owing to the manner in which the fore and aft sections, which are conical in shape, are permanently and hermetically sealed the boats are rendered unsinkable, even if filled with water, as the water runs back into the sea through the opening in the center board casing. The cruising yacht he is about to build will not be of steel, however, but of an aluminum alloy. The metal is as white as silver and possesses a breaking strain of twenty-four tons to the square inch. It is unaffected by water. The yacht, which instead of being painted will be polished, will be about thirty-two feet long and eight feet broad and will be provided with a roomy cabin paneled in oak and a commodious forecastle. The deck fittings, as well as a centerboard dingley which will accompany the yacht, will be made of the same white metal. If this experiment should turn out successfully a new departure in yacht construction and fittings may be expected.

The Star-Spangled Banner.
English antiquaries now positively assert that the star-spangled banner was not evolved from the depths of the inner consciousness of a committee of patriots in the parlor of Mrs. Ross, in this beautiful Quaker City; and they point to sundry tombstones, monuments, and family records still extant in England as conclusive evidence that the stately and striped flag of Britannia's runaway daughter was simply an outgrowth from the coat-of-arms of the Washington family.—Philadelphia Record.

No Matter How Welcome a Guest Is,
the hostess always looks a trifle dismayed if she brings a trunk instead of a valise.—Acheson Globe.

How nice it would be for the fellow with a savage mother-in-law to order a Pihkerton.—Columbus Post.

BIRTHDAY OF THE FLAG.
June 14, 1777, Unshored the Stars and Stripes Into the World.
The Quartermaster General of the Army has formulated a report, with a lot of history regarding the origin and gradual development of the Stars and Stripes. The clerks whom he set at work on the subject discovered that on June 14, 1777, the Congress, in session at Philadelphia, adopted this resolution:

"Resolved, That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white, in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

The thirteen stripes had been used before by the Philadelphia Light Horse, in 1775, but the stripes were alternate blue and white. Mrs. John Ross, who did upholstery on Arch street, is supposed to have been the maker of the first flag containing the stars and stripes. Although the resolution of June 14 was not promulgated by Congress until September 3, the flag was carried at the battle of the Brandywine on September 11. And then, from time to time in the nation's history, stars were added to the galaxy of the field of blue, as new States were formed. A resolution providing for such changes was adopted in Congress April 4, 1818. Otherwise no change has been made.

Berkman in Chicago.
The crank who assaulted Mr. Erick at Pittsburg, Berkman, or "Count Oriowitz," as printers about the country know him, was a "sub" on the Chicago Herald for a short time during the summer of 1890. He was not only a mystery but was also the laughing stock of the craft, especially the members of it employed by the Herald. His odd sayings and curious blunders were told and retold wherever compositors congregated. One story of the "Count's" eccentricities will never die, and printers have regaled many a group of reminiscent types with it, not only in Chicago but in Eastern cities.

It so happened one hot night in '90 that "the Count Oriowitz" was given a set of extra cases. About midnight the foreman had occasion to ask, "What gentleman is fixing up that tied ball score?" At the time the foreman was at the end of the room farthest from Berkman. But Berkman, yielding to that unconquerable desire to talk which everywhere made him conspicuous, immediately replied: "I don't know, sir; I can't see from here." "I am not speaking to you," said the foreman. "Well, I'm talking to you, see?" replied Berkman.

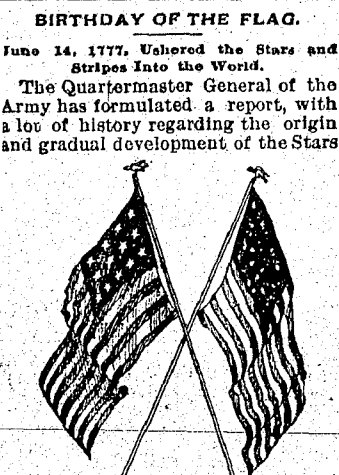
Another peculiarity, and the one that brought about his discharge from the office, occurred one night after the Herald boys had won a hot game of ball from some other of the city newspaper men. He was out on about 9 o'clock by the pitcher, who had just set several good-sized "takes." The pitcher was all ball play that night and made errors in his composition. However, the two or more thousand ems set was ample remuneration for the sub's pains in correcting them, but this Berkman declared to be a rank injustice.

"I'm a printer," he went on, "not a blooming blacksmith," and he refused to make the corrections, which he claimed was a direct departure from all recognized rules. The more he looked at the proofs the angrier he became, and finally he seized his coat, collar, and necktie, and darted from the office in a terrible rage. He never came back again. His ominous warning somehow got to his ears that the foreman was waiting for him whenever he might come looking for work or pastime. The fellow always had money, however, and would lend it freely—that is, if the borrower showed any inclination of engaging his services.

Bread from Blood.
Dr. Makarov has been making experiments in Russia with the blood of animals in the manufacture of bread. He made a dough composed of two and a half parts of blood, one part of yeast, and a very good loaf of bread, which was not only fit to eat but also contained much more nourishment than ordinary rye or wheat loaves. Dr. Makarov considers that some regulations should be issued to people who slaughter animals, requesting them to collect blood, which has hitherto been wasted, and send it to certain specified centers, where it could be made into bread and distributed to the peasantry in the grain, so that they are obliged to grind it down, and as in most of the districts there has been a great dearth of fuel, the baking of the bread has been a great difficulty, which in some cases has proven insurmountable.

Hygienic Precautions.
A bill has just been enacted in New York State which contains many important provisions relating to the employment of women and children in factories. Under this law it has become illegal to employ women under the age of 21, or children under 18, for more than sixty hours in any week, or ten hours in one day. No child under 14 years is permitted to work in any manufacturing establishment, and none under 16 years without affidavits from parents or guardians as to the child's age. Not less than 250 cubic feet of air space shall be allowed for each person in any work room, where persons are employed between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. For night work 400 cubic feet of air space is the minimum for each person employed.

The Hammock Girl is in Full Swing.



OUR BUDGET OF FUN.
Humorous Sayings and Doings Here and There.

Scooped Smiles.
"Are you busy?" asked the mug of the growler. "Busy is no name for it," replied the growler. "I'm rushed."—Judge.

Lady.
"I wish to get a birthday present for my husband." Clerk—"How long married?" Lady—"Ten years." Clerk—"Bargain counter, to the right."—New York Weekly.

Jack.
"I'm going to get a hair cut this afternoon." "You'd better get several." Several hair-cuts? "No; several hairs cut."—Puck.

Dear Father.
We are well and happy. The baby has grown ever so much, and has a great deal more sense than he used to have. Hoping the same of you, I remain your daughter, Molly. —Texas Shiftings.

Jack.
"What are you feeling so blue about?" Tom—"I got into the habit of kissing Imogen whenever she got angry at me. Jack—Yes! Tom—And now her temper is completely ruined."—New York Herald.

The Style of Writing.
"The style of writing that you do must be very hard work." Herbert—"Well, it is, but what made you think of it?" Gladys—"Why, it makes me tired to read it."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Mrs. Van Leeuwen.
"Didn't you once say that it was cheaper to move than to pay rent?" Van Leeuwen (duh)—"Yes, but I was younger then." Now I'm convinced that it's cheaper of all to burn out and get your insurance. —Brooklyn Life.

Mr. Smith.
"To Mrs. Parvian, who has been telling him about her new house." I suppose you will have dumb-waiters in the house? Mrs. P.—No, I shan't. I had a deaf cook once, and I vowed then never to have another crippled servant. —Brooklyn Life.

Farmer's boy.
There's going to be a minstrel show in Pinktown next week. Can I—Old Hayseed—Gee Whittaker! It ain't been a month since you went to the top o' th' hill to see the 'clipse of th' moon. D'yh wonder always be on th' go?—Good News.

Watts.
"I usually manage to swallow most of these newspaper stories, but when they tell of an Indian in New Mexico digging his way out of jail with two toothpicks, I weaken." Potts—"I guess you never saw a New Mexico toothpick."—Indianapolis Journal.

Three different waiters
at a Southern hotel asked a little, prim, precise Harvard professional at dinner, in quick succession, if he would have soup. A little annoyed, he said to the last waiter who asked: "Is it compulsory?" "No, sah," answered our friend and brother; "no, sah, I think it am mock-turtle."

Hard and Easy Lives.
Little girl—My papa has to get up awful early, so as to get to the office and see if his clerks is there attendin' to business. Little boy—My papa don't have to. He's one of the clerks.—Good News.

Country Bookseller.
To a miner who has previously invested in a dictionary: "Oh, you must look among the S's for scissors, not the Z's." "Well, how's O' to know? Wo's 't good of a dictionary without a hindex?"—Tid Bits.

The Story is told
of an eminent divine and his bright boy that is not devoid of instructiveness. The father had a way of saying to his son when leaving home: "Remember whose boy you are." The lad one day turned the tables by calling out to his father: "Good-by, papa; remember whose father you are."—New York Examiner.

Lady.
(to servant)—Matilda, have you watered the flowers? Matilda Snowball—Yes, mum. I done watered 'em more'n two weeks ago.—Texas Sittings.

Miss McBean.
(tourist from Boston)
"It's strange that the Sphinx keeps silent in the face of the remarks of these vulgar people." Mr. Bacon (ditto, from Chicago)—"It wouldn't, I reckon, if it didn't have lots o' sand."—Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

I tell you.
Gray & Co.'s Monthly.
"Women are altogether too business-like nowadays." "What's the matter?" "I proposed to the waitress yesterday." "And she accepted you?" "No; she took out her notebook, wrote my name and address in it, and said she would consider my application."—Washington Star.

Mr. Van Astor.
(settling his hotel bill at Van Buren Hotel)
"I say, landlord, I don't object generally to bills, but some of these items are outrageous. What's that \$8 for on the 10th?" The Landlord (with dignity)—"You forget, sir, that on that day we had your valise moved at your request from one side of your room to the other."—Chicago News Record.

What's all this dust
on those wheels that were left in the carriage house last night?" the Bridgeport man asked of his hired girl, who held the lamp for him while he unharnessed the horse. "Sure, sir, it's the insect powder." "Insect powder! What's that for?" "And didn't the man who brought them say as they were the old buggy wheels that were to be kept here awhile? And I was that afraid the bugs would be gittin' into the house that I thought I'd fumigate 'em, I don't know."

Siberian Milk.
The methods of Siberian milkmen are unique. The people buy their milk frozen, and for convenience it is allowed to freeze about a stick, which comes as a handle to carry it by. The milkman leaves one chunk, or perhaps two, as the case may be, at the houses of his customers. The children, instead of crying for a drink of milk, cry for a bite of milk. "The people there in the winter time do not say, 'Be careful not to spill the milk,' but 'Be careful not to break the milk.'" Broken milk is better than spilled milk, though, because there is an opportunity to save the pieces.

